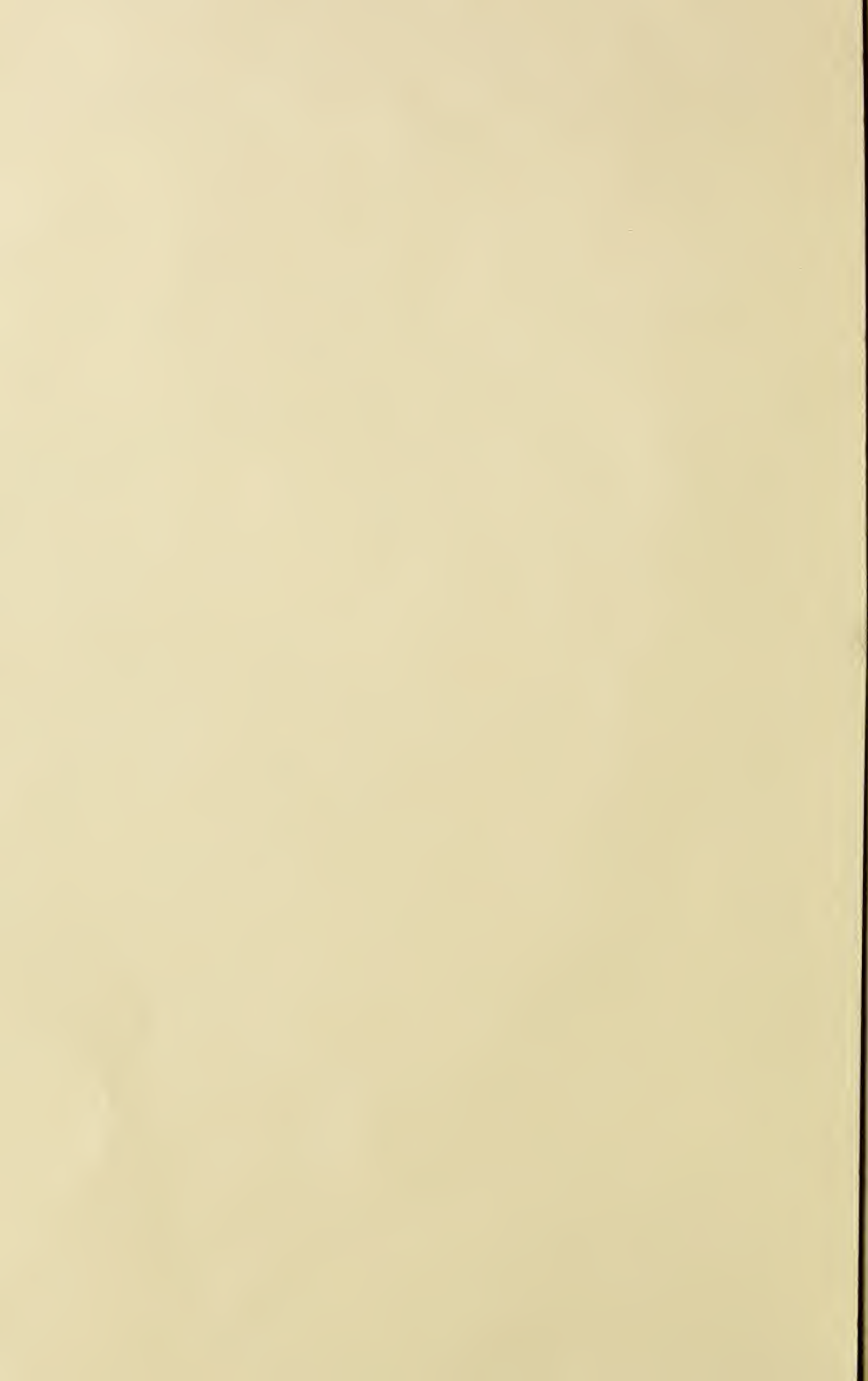


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE

# MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

## Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

---

Vol. 6.

BALTIMORE, October, 1869.

No. 10.

### MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

On the 26th of this month the STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, as reorganized, will hold its First Exhibition on the new Fair Grounds, at Pimlico. Everything that can contribute toward making the Exhibition a success will unquestionably be done by the energetic committee having the matter in charge. The grounds lie well, and promise, for all the purposes of the Association, to be in fine condition by the opening day. The accommodation to be provided for use of stock, as well as for the display of all the multifarious articles, implements, machinery, &c., appertaining to such an exhibition, will be ample enough to afford the space and prominence so desirable to contributors and owners. The racing track has been skilfully laid out, and is said to be one of the best in the country. Many most excellent horses, it is generally understood, will be entered for trials of speed, and the show of blooded animals promises to be unusually good. The difficulty of access by way of the Northern Central railroad, which was at one time urged as a valid objection to the selection of the Pimlico grounds has been in a great measure overcome by the action of the committee in resolving to cut a road across from the Northern Central, below Mount Washington, and the personal guarantee of one of its members to undertake its completion.

The premiums, as announced, are large, and are well worth contending for; the original aggregate of ten thousand dollars having been recently exceeded by the introduction of other premiums which had been previously omitted from the list. These premiums will in all probability promote a vigorous competition between all classes of exhibitors. Every thing in relation to this Fair has been done in a manner well calculated to encourage all who have the agricultural prosperity of our State at heart to render willing aid, and to start the Society upon its course with a guarantee of prosperity at its First Exhibition that will enable it to become and to continue an exponent and an example, both to our own people and to the strangers it will draw into our midst, of the wealth and material advancement of Maryland within the past few years.

We hope that in this, as in other things, will be set forth and recognized the fact that our good old State does not stand where she did before the late war, but that, in spite of the terrible trouble through which she has passed, has gone steadily forward with the determination to infuse a new, sound and vigorous life into all departments of commerce and industry within her limits. Hitherto our largest city has owed her advancement in a great measure to the traffic of the West and South, to proximity to the coal fields of the Cumberland range and the oyster beds of the Chesapeake bay. All this time there has been a wealth of agricultural resources and capabilities that are even now very far from being fully developed. Only recently have plans for opening up the interior of the State and giving full and easy access to market been favorably considered and acted upon. Never, within our memory, has the agitation for new railroads and better highways through our counties been greater or the prospect for the undertaking of these long-needed enterprises through sections heretofore difficult to reach, been more promising.

It is therefore a matter of paramount importance that, in view of this spirit of public improvement, which animates all classes of our citizens, we should take an especial interest in agricultural affairs. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Fair at Pimlico will be made significant of the new era into which our State has entered. Its success will have weight and influence beyond the boundaries of the State itself, and will be of signal value to our own people.

From the liberal manner with which the association has been dealt with by the State, the city of Baltimore, and by private individuals, and from the well-known experience and ability of the gentlemen to whose hands the management of the Fair has been entrusted, the coming Exhibition should be, and we are confident will be, one of which Maryland may well be proud.

Sowing clover too early is a mistake. The first warm days sprout the seed and the hard frosts kill it, while it is very tender. But any one that has clover seed in the chaff may sow this any time in the winter or early in the spring with safety.

## COMPOSTS WITH LIME, WOODS' MOULD, MUCK, &c.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 14, 1869.

To the Editors of the *Maryland Farmer* :

DEAR SIRS: Will you please to give, in your next *Farmer*, the best way to apply lime in making compost with woods' mould, muck, and scrapings from fence corners, and how much lime it will require on medium lands, light or sandy soil, with a clay sub-soil; whether or not lime will pay to use on land to haul it thirteen miles from the depot.

Please give the above answers and oblige,  
Very truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

### Answer.

The process of making composts with lime, mold, muck and coarse vegetable fibre, only is at best a slow one. But a good compost may nevertheless be thus formed if time is allowed for the breaking down of the fibrous materials.

The best way to make such a compost is to spread, say fifty two-horse cart-loads of the woods' mould, muck, &c., on the ground a foot thick, to form the base of the heap. Over this spread a layer of fifty bushels of lime; follow this with a second layer of woods' mould, muck, &c., six inches thick, then another layer of fifty bushels of lime, and continue this, layer by layer alternately, until the heap is about four feet high, drawing it in on all sides gradually so that, at its completion, it shall resemble a truncated cone. Now, to perfect this heap and start fermentation, take a sharp-pointed stick, two inches in diameter, and make holes down through the heap. Into these holes pour a strong solution of salt—old brine would answer the purpose admirably, but the entire heap should be moistened with it; finally, cover the holes with another layer of woods' mould, muck, &c.

Such a compost heap must remain undisturbed until all the fibrous materials are decomposed and rendered soluble. In warm weather this will take from six to twelve weeks.

Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman of large experience in composting peat and other vegetable substances, remarks that such compost heaps should occasionally be examined to ascertain the state of the fermentation. This is done by thrusting a stick into the body of the heap. If the stick feels hot the heap should be shoveled over.

Such a heap as we have described would, if properly constructed, make two hundred loads of compost, and, on soil in fair condition, would be sufficient to manure thoroughly ten acres.

If, however, our correspondent is not wedded to his lime and woods' mould process of making compost, we should suggest that, for a sandy soil, he would find a compost, made as follows, much preferable:

First layer, (one foot thick,) 100 two-horse loads of woods' mould, &c.

Second layer, 150 bushels of wood ashes and 200 pounds of fine ground phosphate of lime.

Third layer, (six inches thick,) 50 two-horse loads of woods' mould, &c.

Fourth layer, 75 bushels of wood ashes, 100 lbs. of fine ground phosphate of lime.

Fifth layer, 50 two-horse loads of woods' mould, &c.

Sixth layer, [repeat No. 4.]

Seventh layer, &c.—Continue layer by layer alternately until the heap is four to five feet high and pyramidal in form.

Now punch holes through the heap and water it well with the black water of the dunghill. As soon as fermentation sets in hotly break it down, and mix thoroughly.

Such a compost would fertilize twenty-five acres of medium quality soil.

It will certainly pay to haul lime thirteen miles where it is intended for compost as above—or even when it is to be broadcasted—using, for the first dressing, twenty-five bushels to the acre.

## CALCINED AND GROUND PLASTER.

### REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A correspondent says:—"There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the relative merits of Calcined Plaster and of Plaster ground in its natural state.

He desires to know whether the plain ground Plaster is as soluble as Calcined Plaster, and as readily appropriated when applied to the soil—or whether there is the same difference between calcined and ground Plaster as between burned and ground oyster shells?"

Our answer is, in the first place, that the comparison of plain ground Plaster with ground shells will not hold good. The burning of either shells or limestone for liming purposes expels the carbonic acid and converts the burnt lime, in the process of disintegration, and the action of rain or the moisture of the atmosphere, into a hydrate of lime. When exposed to the air for some weeks the slaked or hydrate of lime absorbs also portions of carbonic acid, but whilst ground shells and ground limestone are inert substance, are very slowly soluble in the soil, and have no perceptible action on its constituents, the burnt lime is readily soluble, and has the property of rendering other substances in the soil soluble also. The functions of burnt shells, or burnt limestone are therefore two-fold. First, as furnishing to the soil a constituent (lime) which enters into the composition of all fertile soils, and which is to be found in the ashes of all or nearly all plants; and, second, as an active principle in rendering soluble various substances in the soil which would otherwise remain for a long period insoluble,



and thus furnishing additional food to the growing plants. Turning now to plaster. The question whether it is better to apply calcined plaster or plaster ground in its natural state is still, to a certain extent, an open one. It is, however, one which if decided would really be of no special value. The calcination of plaster effects no particular change (as in the calcination of lime) in its constituents. The French farmers thought, and many of them still think, that calcined plaster is to be preferred; and such, also, was at one time the opinion of some of the best English farmers. But an English chemist pointed out the fact that the calcination of plaster was not likely to make any difference in its fertilizing properties, inasmuch as the sulphuric acid in the plaster cannot be expelled by the most violent heat of the furnace. Subsequent experiments verified this opinion. After a series of trials with ground and calcined plaster broadcasted side by side, it was found that there was no perceptible difference in its action—the calcined and the plain ground showing the same results.

NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY (MD.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Ninth Annual Fair of the Frederick County Agricultural Society will be held at Frederick City, beginning on the 12th of October, and continuing four days. The success of last year's Fair warrants the opinion that the approaching one will not only equal but excel it, and we are assured that the prospect of a good display in every department is very flattering. The Fair will be held on the new ground of the Society, which is beautifully situated in the Eastern suburbs of the city, on the Baltimore Turnpike, near the Railroad. The ground is improved by large exhibition halls, extensive stabling (open and enclosed stall,) and a fine track for trials of speed. Water is supplied by the City Water Works, and forage may be purchased on the ground or in the city.—Liberal arrangements will be made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of passengers, stock, machinery, &c. The Society has appropriated a very liberal sum to be awarded as premiums for trials of speed, which will doubtless attract a number of the best horses. Competition is open to all. President, C. Keefe Thomas; Vice-President, John Loats; Treasurer, Calvin Page; Secretary, H. C. Koehler.

Those interested can send for List of Premiums and Rules and Regulations issued by the Society, which are on the most liberal scale. Address the Secretary.

The Gardener's Monthly says the people of this country have yet to learn that the roots of the grape vine cannot be kept too dry.

### DOES THE WHEAT CROP PAY?

We do not believe that one farmer in twenty can answer this question positively. No accounts with this or any other crops are kept, and therefore all the estimates are mere guess work. When will the farmers learn to keep accounts? Until they do this, it is folly to expect them to attain any great degree of success. Now and then one may blunder into the cultivation of the most profitable crops, but this will be the exception, not the rule.

Will not some of our readers begin this year to keep account with their wheat field? Measure the field, and set down the number of acres, then keep a daily account of the labor of plowing, sowing, harrowing, and the price of seed, charging for labor of themselves and team what they could get if they worked for others. Let the same be done at the time of harvesting, threshing and marketing.—To all this should be added the interest on the value of the land, and also the interest on the cost of seed, and of preparing the ground and sowing, for this is money out of pocket for a year.

Any person of ordinary capacity—any one who knows how to raise wheat—can keep such an account, and strike the balance when he makes his sales. Until this method is adopted by the farmer, he can not tell the profit of this as compared with other crops.

Our belief is, that where land is worth fifty dollars an acre, wheat is not a profitable crop, unless it turns out at least twenty bushels to the acre, at present prices. We would like to have farmers make a note of this, keep accounts, and give us the facts at the end of the year.

We don't want *estimates* of what it *would* cost to raise the crop—we have had too many of these already—we want the actual matter of fact. If the plow or the reaper is broken in the wheat field, let both the delay and the cost of repairs be added to expense of the crop.

And while one is about it, a complete account of all the farming operations might as well be kept.—There are books prepared for this purpose. They come a trifle higher than ordinary account books, because the form is peculiar, and the sale is limited—only a few farmers taking the trouble of keeping accounts; but the best farmers do it, and the number is increasing.

Will any one who has kept account with his wheat crop the last year give us the facts? We shall be glad to publish them.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

Every farmer should have a compost heap. Collect every kind of fertilizer, and to prevent any from liberating the gases, keep the whole covered with earth or muck.

## Our Agricultural Calendar.

### Farm Work for October.

The present month witnesses, in this latitude, the closing up of the regular farm operations of the year. It is a busy month in many respects because of the variety of duties. Apart from the seeding of wheat, which generally takes place at the commencement of the month, there is a good deal of in-doors and out-doors work to be done. There is threshing to do, root crops to collect and store away, hogs to pen up and fatten—though this frequently takes place later in the season. There is, however, wood to cut as soon as the leaves fall and the sap is out of the tree, fencing stuff to get out, ditching and draining to be performed, orchards to be trimmed, new plantations to set out and stiff clay soils to be plowed and left for winter fallow. Some of the time of the farmers will naturally be taken up in attending the State Agricultural Fair; and although this may in some instances necessitate harder work subsequently, there can be no doubt of the advantage of examining the collection of agricultural machines and farm implements which will be gathered as it were into a focus there, or of studying the points of choice cattle and the varieties of farm stock, sheep, hogs, fowls, &c., which will be on exhibition. Nothing teaches so accurately as the eye, and this saving lesson is also taught by personal observation—what one man can do that any other man may do if he makes the attempt and goes resolutely to work to accomplish his purpose.

The work for the month in detail is as follows:

#### Seeding Wheat.

We gave in our last number all the necessary directions for the preparation of the soil and the seeding of the land to wheat. The seed should by all means be gotten into the ground not later than the first week in the month—were there no danger from the fly, the last week in September would be better still, as it enables the seed to sprout earlier and the roots to take firm hold of the soil before hard frosts set in. Seed at all events as early in the month as possible.

#### Rye.

We do not counsel, as a general thing, the seeding of rye in October. This should have been done six weeks ago; nevertheless, with our prolonged drought, there may have been reasons why the rye could not be gotten in. If such is the case, a fertile soil may yet produce a good paying crop. We say a fertile soil, because unless the land is in good condition the rye will not be pushed forward sufficiently fast to enable it to make a profitable yield. We have seen rye seeded as late as the middle of Octo-

ber, but the land was rich, and in this case produced well; but early seeding of rye is invariably to be preferred.

#### Threshing Out Grain.

There seems at present to be a fair European demand both for flour and grain and prices are ruling somewhat higher in consequence. But as this demand cannot be depended on during the coming winter and spring—the crops in England being a fair average—it is better to get out the wheat crop at once and put it on the market. It is true the home demand will be greater in consequence of the failure in some sections, of the corn crop; but notwithstanding this fact, the best policy is to take advantage of present prices rather than run the risk of lower rates.

#### Orchards.

Treat these as previously advised. Cut off all dead limbs and water shoots close to the bark and smoothly. Cover the wounds thus made with a mixture composed of equal parts of rosin, tar and beeswax. Scrape the body of each tree free of moss and ragged bark, and finally wash it with the following mixture: 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 pound of flour of sulphur, 1 quart of salt; mix these together and apply with a stiff brush. A peck of lime scattered under each tree and worked lightly in early next spring will be found highly advantageous to the fruit.

#### Planting New Orchards.

Towards the close of the month—all the necessary preparations having previously been made—new orchards may be planted out. Choose none but the finest fruit and only such kinds as are adapted to the locality. Do not buy of tree peddlers, for what they supply cannot be depended on. Give your orders only to a nurseryman on whose good faith you can implicitly confide.

#### Cattle-Yard.

Towards the close of the month, as soon as the press of the farm work is over, make every effort to provide materials for compost and for bedding the cattle through the winter. Wood's earth, marsh muck, scrapings of ditches and all the rough fibrous material that can be collected should be brought to the barn-yard from time to time and composted with the manure made by the stock. It is a good plan, where large quantities of manure are made and the fields to be manured lie at some distance from the farm—steading, to choose a sheltered place in the field itself, and then deposit the rough material and the manure and make up layer by layer the compost heap. After each heap is finished in a pyramidal form, cover the sides with a thickness of six inches of earth and the small space on top also. Let the heap then stand till fermentation sets in. After this occurs break it well down, mix and build it up as before.



**Pumpkins and Roots.**

These should now be harvested and carefully stowed away where they can be kept dry and secure from frost.

**Milch Cows and Young Stock.**

See that these are kept warm, well bedded and fed generously throughout the fall and winter.—Messcs of roots should occasionally be given; and to the milch cows, especially, occasional supplies of nutritious slops.

**Buckwheat.**

Get this grain harvested before it is touched with the frost. Begin to cut when about half the heads have turned black and harvest with care, as the grain is very apt to scatter.

**Corn-Husks.**

If corn-husks are sprinkled lightly with a strong solution of salt before being stored away the cattle will relish them much better. Take care that the solution does not leave the husks so damp that they will either heat or mould. Husks so treated and chapped in a straw cutter make an excellent fodder.

**Fall Ploughing.**

Stiff hard clay soils intended for spring tillage are greatly benefited by a fall ploughing. Leave them rough throughout the winter for the frost to act upon.

---

## Garden Work for October.

---

The work in the garden for this month is as follows:

**Winter Spinach.**—The spinach previously seeded and in good growing condition should now be carefully weeded, and the plants thinned out to about four inches apart. If the soil is not very rich top-dress it after hoeing with well rotted barn-yard manure—after the hard frosts set in sprinkle over the bed a light dressing of straw, chaff, leaves or any other like material as a protection of the plants through the winter.

**Lettuce.**—Set the Lettuce plants, if they are now large enough, out in a warm border. See that the ground has been well spaded and well manured. In setting out the plants let them stand six inches apart, and when cold weather sets in protect them with a light covering of brushwood or straw.

**Setting out Cabbage Plants.**—Early in the month, choosing for this purpose mild, moist weather, prepare a bed for cabbage. Manure it heavily for the soil cannot be made too rich, and choose for the bed a south-eastern exposure if it is to be had. After spading, rake the soil thoroughly and then throw it up into parallel ridges from twenty-seven inches to three feet apart. Make these ridges from four to six inches high. Beat down the slopes of the ridges

firmly with the back of the spade. When this is done set the plants about midway down the slope of the north side of the ridge. Let the plants stand six inches apart. Towards the close of November, strew stable manure, or loose straw along the valleys between the ridges, and to about the height the plants stand on the slope of the ridge. Leave all thus through the winter. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring draw down the earth from the crest of the ridges into the valleys with a hoe so as to level the entire surface. Thin out the plants as they advance in growth. Keep the soil loose and free, and free of weeds as the season advances, and as the remaining plants begin to expand draw earth about their roots. As the third and last working, give them a final hoeing and earthing up.

**Cauliflower and Broccoli.**—Work these carefully during the month and keep the soil loose and clean. Towards the close of the month commence to hill them.

**Endives.**—Tie these up for blanching.

**Asparagus Beds.**—Mow all off and clean thoroughly the asparagus beds as soon as the haulm begins to turn yellow. Fork lightly, and finish by top-dressing the beds liberally—first with well rotted stable manure and over this a mixture of salt and ashes, the proportions being three parts of salt to one of ashes.

**Celery.**—Earth up celery from time to time, and water freely in dry weather.

**Small Salading.**—The final seeding for the season may be made during the first half of the month.

**Rhubarb.**—Rhubarb seed sown during this month will advance the plants a year over seed sown in the Spring.

**Shallots, Garlic and Chives.**—All these roots may be planted out this month.

**Horse Radish.**—Plant out a bed of this wholesome condiment early this month. The crowns of old roots will speedily strike and when once they get possession there will be no difficulty whatever in perpetuating them.

**Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants.**—New plantations of these may now be set out. Plant the raspberries four feet apart in the rows, and the gooseberries and currants at a distance of six feet apart. Of the latter, cuttings may now be taken and planted in a warm border, ready to be set out the following Autumn or the Spring succeeding it.

**Strawberries.**—Clean off the beds, and top-dress liberally with well rotted manure, woods' earth and ashes.

A writer in the *Hearth and Home* says, that according to the best analysis and practical experiments, 400 pounds of beets are equivalent to 100 pounds of the best English hay, at \$25 per ton.

## NOTES AND COMMENTARIES.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

About the first of August the writer visited the Agricultural Department and surrounding grounds in Washington. The Commissioner, Gen. Capron, was absent on a Northern tour for the benefit of his health, having but recently been seriously ill for some weeks. The grounds were being prepared rapidly for the perfection of the plan that has been with great judgment determined upon. The building is large and appropriate. It contains several large and elegantly furnished rooms; among them are the Commissioner's: the Museum, over which Mr. Glover seems to have especial charge; the Chemical room, with that scientific and practical chemist, Dr. Antisell, at its head; and the large room, occupied by the accomplished Statistician, J. R. Dodge, Esq.; beside the reception parlors and halls, etc.

The museum contains much that is rare, curious and valuable—the productions of the various States—specimens of the same being neatly arranged in glass cases under the coat of arms of each State; stuffed specimens of all the domestic fowls and many wild birds, especially game birds; Glover's splendid collection of insects, exhibiting wonderful artistic skill, great industry and research, and much entomological learning. We there have, also, as evidence of his genius and artistic powers, a large collection of the *fac-similes* of various specimens of fruits, in a wax composition, so natural as to be taken by the casual looker-on as the actual fruit itself. This collection is of incalculable benefit to the fruit grower, lover of horticulture, or to the general naturalist. To the admirer of nature and its close imitations it affords unbounded pleasure, and to everybody it is the subject of indiscriminate praise and highly complimentary remark. The orchardist can instructively spend hours, and linger long with gratification over those cases of fruits and the insects inimical to fruits. Each and every officer and employee seemed desirous to impart any information necessary to make pleasant the time of visitors, and desirous to have left, on the mind of all, the impression that the institution is one of usefulness and value to the whole country. That it is so, and becoming so more and more every day, cannot be denied by any dispassionate, sober-thinking mind which may be directed to a consideration of its benefits by a personal examination of the institution and actual survey of its practical working.

The specimens of products from California are wonderful to behold, for their size and gigantic proportions. The grains, fruits and wood are without parallel, and strike the beholder from the Atlantic seaboard and dwarfish New England with amaze-

ment and wonder. In a few years this museum will be worth a trip across the ocean for our European friends to witness and examine.

The grounds are situated below the Smithsonian Institute—a street, lined with handsome shade trees, dividing the grounds of these institutions on one side, and that filthy ditch, called a *canal*, is another boundary in front of the building. This ditch is distemper and death-breeding, and a disgrace to the nation's capital. Within this oblong square or parallelogram, formed by three streets and the canal, is the *arboretum*, which, when completed, will be the most perfect, extensive, best arranged and grandest in the world. Only two specimens of every species of each genus of tree and shrub in the country will be grown, and it will take time, money, labor and skill to effect the object, though much has already been accomplished. Several hundred specimens are already growing, although the work only was begun the present year, and the whole lot had to be first graded and laid off.

Immediately in front of the building is a plateau or level, terraced on three sides; and this broad level, I should think 150 by 300 feet, is divided into a number of beds of different figures, with gravel walks or Nicholson pavement between the beds. These beds are filled, nay, packed with the choicest flowers, geraniums, heliotropes, verbenas, petunias, portulaccas, phlox drummondii, etc. Each kind of flower in a bed to itself, and each bed bordered with a plant suitable in height, color of foliage and growth, to give the best effect to the bloom of the flowers within. Not a shrub or bush or tall-growing flower to obstruct the view, but the eye rests upon this gorgeous display of masses of flowers, so arranged, as to color, that it surpasses the most splendid tapestry ever wrought by fair hands and gifted minds. Thus it is that the scene commands spontaneous admiration and calls forth a mental tribute of praise to the exquisite taste that conceived and the skill that executed this beautiful design. Below this plateau, on either side of the broad walk that leads to the bridge over the canal, are beds of taller growing flowers—dahlias, gladiolos, canna, palma christi—giving a pleasing effect to the well-kept and closely-mown lawn on which the young trees are planted, all of which are mulched and each tree numbered. The whole place evinces taste and a scientific system. All these grounds, with the experimental garden, hot-houses, green-houses, propagating houses and graperies, are under the charge of Mr. William Saunders, who is beyond question admirably fitted for the situation from long experience, education, industry and devotion to this pursuit. The whole Department is a credit to the nation, and will be, in time, of incalculable interest and profit to the people of the whole country.



Should the present able Commissioner live and be permitted to carry out his extensive views and comprehensive plans, which already manifest great elaboration of study, taste, concinnity and judgment.

The monthly reports from this department are of great interest and value to the farmer and merchant and every man of thought who is actively connected with agriculture and its products. These reports are monthly becoming more complete and accurate, and evince the "quickenened mental activities of farmers," and their desire for making experiments and reporting the results. It is a pity they do not contain more frequent reports of the trials of the different seeds and plants disseminated by the Agricultural Department.

#### Wine and Cider-Making.

The selection of recipes for making wine and cider, found in August number of *Maryland Farmer*, was most judicious, as they are not only simple but plain and inexpensive. Mrs. Greenough's mode I have seen tested, and know, from *tasting* it, to be capital. To have rich, strong Port-like wine, that increases with age, in strength, aroma and flavor, less water and more sugar should be used than is usually done. These are home luxuries which may with small expense and little labor be produced by female industry to an extent far beyond the family supply, yielding a revenue of no trifling amount. The whole cost of a barrel of blackberry wine would not be over \$25 for labor, sugar and barrel; and in two years it would be worth \$150, or \$5 per gallon, allowing only 30 gallons to the barrel, which is one-fourth deducted for waste and sediment, and this is a very liberal calculation. The cheaper modes are just as profitable if the wine be sold the first year. It is strange this wine and cider business is not more attended to. I had a neighbor, this year, whose pasture field would have yielded him in nett profits more by the berries being converted into wine than he will clear from his rye, oat and corn crops; yet all the berries were lost, not one eaten by hogs, not a gallon of wine put up, nor a pint preserved or dried. What sums are yearly lost in this way while we cry out "hard times," "farming is not profitable," "farmers cannot make money these times," etc., etc.? We do not make much it is true, but we ought to do it, and could do it if we would be more thoughtful, economical of our *resources*, as well as in our expenses, and more industrious and managing. Failing in one crop, (as we do this year in corn,) we ought to make it up in other matters at hand and such as are generally lost or thrown away—such as blackberries, grapes, etc. Cider is profitable only when well made and pains taken to make it good. Cider, as usually made, will sell for not more than \$6 or \$8 per barrel, while nice pure

cider will bring \$20 to \$25. The decayed, rotted, specked and inferior apples should be ground up and converted into vinegar, which well repays the trouble of gathering, grinding and pressing. Persons far from market can do better by making prime cider than selling their apples at \$2 per barrel. Five barrels of apples will make a barrel of cider—worth \$20—and you have the pumace to convert, with water and bran or meal, into rich food for hogs or cows.

#### Cockle.

Much of late has been written about *cockle*. I was under the impression that this pretty flower did not materially affect the price of wheat, and that a portion of it added to the whiteness of flour. Millers surely have a mode of separating it from the wheat, as they can clean the wheat of all the small garlic. Several years ago I bought a "Montgomery" fan, and having much cockle in my wheat, with some small garlic, and many grains of the wheat being small, the screenings of my crop amounted to a large quantity. Wheat was low in price that year—\$1.20 for prime white. Potatoes were high. I sent to Baltimore the screenings, made up of about one-fifth garlic, one-fifth small wheat and three-fifths cockle, and it was sold at eighty cents per bushel, to be converted into starch. It is a plant easily eradicated from the land, if clean seed grain be sown, and the cockle pulled up before it matures its seed. But, how harmless is cockle compared with sorrel, sand-burs or thistle—those three pests that are destroying our lands in many sections.

#### Machine to Gather and Basket Potatoes.

Your readers, particularly those who are potato-growers, were delighted to see in the July number a promise on the part of your practical and very interesting correspondent, "Plowman," to tell us how to gather and box a basket of potatoes at one operation. A little bird tells me that the information is withheld for a season for very sensible reasons. When we do get it, it will be backed by the authority of Uncle Sam, therefore we can avail ourselves of it with the greater confidence, as Uncle Sam never says or does anything but what is right. But, seriously, I learn that our highly intelligent and inventive friend, "Plowman," has hit upon an ingenious, simple and cheap contrivance to perform this important work, saving much time and great labor, and will in a short time furnish the information promised to his fellow-farmers. All hail to his success.

#### The Onion.

In the same article of "Plowman," alluded to above, he writes knowingly about the onion, and speaks of sowing the seed in March to become setts for autumn or next spring planting. Let me tell

our friend that I have found it so costly to buy onion setts—75 cents per quart—or troublesome to raise them, and when set out, half run to seed, or become thick-necked and not eatable, that I raise with ease all my onions from seed sown in March or April. As soon as they are an inch high I thin them out to two or three inches apart, and by the middle of August they form onions beautiful in shape, from two to four inches in diameter, and tender. Those I wish for pickling and setts I leave to grow thick in the rows unthinned. I planted, this year, several kinds; all proved productive. The Nocera is a beautiful little white onion for pickling; the Portugal is large white; the Danvers yellow, and Wethersfield red, grew very large from the seed. The white Lisbon was large and fine for table. The Madeira, pale straw-color and pear-shaped, grows large when unthinned, and does well in clusters; yields enormously. I agree with Plowman, "make the land rich" in the autumn and sow the seed in March, thin out, and in August we in Southern Maryland can easily raise from 500 to 700 bushels per acre of fine sized onions, much preferable to those grown from setts. One of the most productive and largest onions are the "multiplyers," scarce, but very valuable.

### SPURRY FAILURE.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

In the September number of your *Farmer* I find a communication from E. L. Field, of Greensboro', N. C., who seems to have made an unsuccessful experiment in growing Spurry upon his "sandy soil." He says :

"I invested to the extent of \$4, and bought ten pounds of Spurry and sowed it on about one-half an acre, and this wonderful plant grew, but such a growth—a low, spingling, good for nothing plant that no four-footed beast or feathered fowl will touch; cows trample it and pass it by; sheep smell and leave it; horses snort at it and pass on. It soon goes to seed—a mass of the minutest black seed. I have seed enough for 100 acres, and at 40 cents per pound it would be a paying crop. \* \* But judging from my experience the Agricultural Commissioner at Washington had better save the people's money than invest it in writing articles to induce farmers to purchase a worse than worthless seed called Spurry."

Mr. Field says that the description of Spurry in the essay on "Green Manuring" in our U. S. Agricultural Report for 1864 "induced" him to experiment with Spurry.

Now, as the writer of that essay allow me to say, that I described Spurry, Sanfoin, the Lupines, Vetch, &c., as *European*, not American plants—that I only

said of them what European agricultural writers represented them to be, to wit: valuable forage and green manurial plants. And having done that I left the reader to form his *own* judgment as to whether Spurry, Sanfoin, &c. would do well here in America or not. I knew, when I wrote that essay, and who don't know it, that a certain plant or grass may grow very well in Europe and yet fail doing so here in America owing to our differences of soil and climate, for what suits one soil and climate will not suit every soil and climate. I also knew that Spurry had proved a failure in the State of Georgia. For the Rev. C. W. Howard, associate editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, published at Athens, Georgia, in his essay on "Grasses for the South," reports his experiment with Spurry as follows :

"*Spurry*.—This plant, which has been called "the clover of sandy lands," has been unsuccessfully tried at this place. The growth was meagre and valueless. It is possible that it might thrive on lands containing more sand," (U. S. Ag. Report 1860, p. 230.)

And knowing these things, I never advised any person either in my said essay or by letter, or otherwise, to adopt Spurry or any other European plant or grass as a regular farm crop here in America.—And to all who have written to me upon the subject of Spurry, Sanfoin, &c., I have said that these plants might, perhaps, make valuable green manurial plants for the sandy lands of New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, and that it might be well to procure their seeds and make *experiments* with them for the double purpose of forage and manure. It will not cost much to make these experiments in these States on a small scale, but the man who makes them and finds them a failure cannot reasonably blame me or Mr. Newton, our departed "Agricultural Commissioner," or his successor in office, for his want of success in these matters, or in any other matters that are merely recommended as fit subjects for experiment. If therefore, Mr. Field has suffered any serious loss by his experiment with Spurry the fault is entirely his own. And by the way, is he sure that he had the *true* Spurry seed? may he not have been deceived in that point? and received something instead of it that proves to be the "worthless" thing he complains of?

J. F. WOLFINGER.

Milton, Penn., Sept. 10th.

PEAS VS. BUCKWHEAT FOR A GREEN CROP TO PLOW UNDER.—I have tried both on clay and on sandy gravelly soil, side by side, time and again, and I would sooner have peas at a cost of three dollars a bushel for seed to the acre, and plow in the growth just as they come into blossom, than I would have the buckwheat for nothing, and the labor of plowing thrown in. Let any one try them side by side, and watch the result one year with another, and we shall hear no more of buckwheat as a green crop for manure.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*



**"FRAUDS IN FERTILIZERS."**

*To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:*

Your article in the August issue seems to be working good results, so far at least as controversy goes. The response of "Agricola," in your September issue, seems to cover the whole ground, so far as quality of inspectors go. But I cannot see, even under competent inspectors, what good results would be had unless, after the inspection, the fertilizer be removed from under the control of the manufacturers. [No law can compel this.] How easy, after the inspector left, would it be for dishonest men to adulterate the fertilizer. If they are dishonest enough to put off on the farmer an inferior article would they scruple, as soon as the inspector was gone, to adulterate that which he had inspected as good? There is an old saying or axiom that "law never made a rogue honest," and that "honest men require no law to make them honest." No gentleman, after all the arguments about inspection—and grant that inspection *ever comes* by State law—can for a moment doubt that the farmer can then be victimized just as well as he is now by disreputable manufacturers. He is, and always has been, safe in dealing with honorable and high-minded manufacturers. There is no law required in this latter case. The standard of quality is guaranteed, and nothing of a more satisfactory nature can be relied upon, for all the laws, even of the "Medes and Persians," cannot make rogues honest men. If the law could authorize the invasion of private rights in property, and thus cause each bag or barrel of fertilizer to be removed from under the control of the manufacturers as soon as inspected, then, even in the hands of dishonest manufacturers, the farmer would, or might be, protected.

The whole subject, in conclusion, I must say is a little like *Lycircus'* iron money—it is too heavy to be handled except in ox-carts.

Respectfully,

KENT.

RECIPE FOR POTATO BUG.—Lewis A. Lee, Chicago, Illinois, writes the *Gardener's Monthly*:

"I here enclose you a recipe for the destruction of the potato bug. For an acre take 2 pounds of Paris Green; mix with 16 quarts of wood ashes.—Spread this on finely while the dew is on the plants. I obtained a situation here where everybody ridiculed the idea of growing potatoes, on account of the great number of bugs that infested the fields.—But my potatoes are as healthy and free from insects now as any of my neighbors, although they were almost covered with bugs when they first came up. I applied it to them twice. It costs 4 cents a pound, and can be had at any paint shop or drug store."

Good thoughts are companions; often the best.

**TREATMENT OF COLTS.**

*To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:*

In your August number, on page 245, I have observed an article there headed "Treatment of Colts," which seems to lay down rules for colts rather strange and apparently opposed to nature; a plain common sense view of the case would seem to lead to the reflection that the mother of the colt should be granted a respite from all labor for not less than three months, that is if the desire is to raise a strong, healthy colt, and finally a strong young horse, and her and colt be allowed to roam in a good pasture; during this time the colt should be taught to eat corn partly crushed, and when the time was up when it should be weaned then it would not suffer in flesh, bone nor muscle.

In same number and page I noticed some remarks about "Canada Thistle." I suggest that where farmers are troubled with this pest, to cut them up every particle of root while they are in flower, and just before the seeds begin to turn black or grow hard, and throw them in piles and as soon as dry burn them—the cutting up should be done while the seed are yet green. Once properly done and you will not be troubled again in the same spot with the Canada Thistle.

KENT.

---

**Save the Corn-Fodder.**

We have long been of the opinion that there was not that attention paid to the curing and saving of the corn-fodder that its value demanded. Every good farmer must know that cattle eat it greedily through the winter, and if cut and steamed it is as good for them as the best hay and really more milk-producing.

Where is the necessity of allowing it to remain in shocks until the middle or end of November? Corn should not be cut down until the stalks are dying and the grain is pretty hard, and then it should remain no longer in the field than is absolutely necessary for the drying of the grain. It should be husked as early as possible, and the fodder tied up in bundles and either carefully stacked near the cattle stables or put under shelter in sheds.

It is well-known, too, that horses prefer it to the best hay; also that the blades are especially sought for to feed racing animals, strengthening their wind and bottom beyond any other food. It is, besides, wholesome provender and helps most beneficially in making the winter's supply of hay hold out till late in the spring, with the addition of chopped roots, which every farmer, who shrewdly looks to the main chance, ought to cultivate for feeding in the early part of the winter.—*Germantown Tel.*

The louder the Quack the longer will be the Bill.



From a series of articles on the cultivation of cotton, written by Dr. W. J. Barbee, and published in the *Metropolitan Record*, of New York city, we extract the following :

## CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

BY DR. W. J. BARBEE.

### SELECTING A PLANTATION—CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS —PRICES—EMPLOYING HANDS.

If we attempt the classification of plantations, based on the single property of good land, we might dispose of the subject very readily, by exhibiting the following grades :

1. Good bottom plantations, which, upon careful cultivation, yield from one to two bales per acre.

2. Good upland plantations—fine table land, with more or less creek bottom, yielding from one-half to one bale per acre.

3. Second-rate upland plantations—land more undulating than No. 2, yield from one-third to one-half bale per acre.

Poor hills, yielding from one-eighth to one-fourth bale per acre.

The first, while in the woods and the cane, were sold before the war for prices ranging from five to ten dollars per acre ; though fifteen or twenty years ago the same lands were bought by speculators as swamp lands for prices ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar per acre.

Good wild lands in the Mississippi bottom can now be bought for five dollars per acre. It must be noticed here that the best plantations, as to quality, are not always the most desirable localities. Thus, for example, some of the richest alluvial lands in the Mississippi bottom are in the midst of a vast wilderness of cane, oaks, bears and wildcats. The man who is fond of a "lodge in some vast wilderness," might be content, with a few companions and laborers, in such a retreat ; and after he has cleared his plantation, and patiently waited for the coming of the second or third year, he will be richly rewarded for his labor. But he who wants good society, churches, schools and all the conveniences of refined life, would not fancy such a location.

Again, it is important that a planter should have a good outlet. He might possibly find a rich place, above overflow, but unfortunately surrounded by impenetrable swamps. Two bales to the acre might be made in theory, but not in practice.

During the days of our "patriarchal institution" our wealthiest planters owned at least two plantations—the "home place" and the "one in the bottom." The residence, with all the comforts of life, was located on the former, and the detailed negroes, under an overseer, worked the latter. \* \*

The best bottom plantations are those immediately on a river above overflow. Such locations are decidedly healthier than any in the interior of the bottoms.

For a family residence and plantation we think the best table and creek bottom land of the hill country is, upon the whole, more desirable—more especially when we take in view the social and moral advantages. Places of this kind, with respectable improvements, can be bought for prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. Second rate upland places, more or less worn, but capable of good repair, can be had for prices ranging from six to twelve dollars per acre.

There are four requisites for good plantation : 1. Good soil, well diffused over land that cannot wash away. 2. Good timber and plenty of it. 3. Good water in abundance. 4. Contiguity to a good landing or depot. A man endowed with common sense will take all these things into consideration. All the timber trees useful for building and fencing are found in our forests.

On all places not well watered there is one remedy—dig wells and pools.

### STOCKING THE PLANTATION—HORSES, MULES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Let us suppose that a man of moderate means has purchased or rented a small place, say two hundred acres ; and that he wishes to cultivate one hundred acres which are already cleared. What stock, implements and number of hands does he need ? We will try to answer the question by placing before the reader's eye a bill of items :

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 4 horses or mules, at \$150.....                        | \$600       |
| 4 turning ploughs.....                                  | 25          |
| 4 broad shovels.....                                    | 25          |
| Plough harness.....                                     | 55          |
| 1 wagon.....  | 80          |
| 1 yoke oxen.....  | 100         |
| Axes, hoes, shovels and spades.....                     | 20          |
| Saws, augers, chisels, hammers and sundry<br>Tools..... | 25          |
| Cross-cut saw.....                                      | 10          |
|   | <hr/> \$910 |

In addition to this bill, the new comer will need corn sufficient to supply his wants from the first of January to September, when corn comes in, say three hundred bushels, which will cost him \$300. The entire bill amounts to \$1,200.

To run this little plantation will require at least six good hands constantly in the field and two at the house, unless the latter can be supplied by a man's own family. If circumstances are favorable, our small planter will probably make thirty-five bales of cotton and eight hundred bushels of corn. This will be a profitable business, reckoning cotton at thirty cents per pound. After paying off his hands, he can pay for his stock and implements and meet all his family expenses for the year. He would then have his work stock and farming implements paid for, and corn in his crib sufficient for the next year.

### PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

It is proper to remark here that if the immigrant chooses to purchase a place in the woods, it will be impracticable to plant cotton the first or second year. He must content himself with being a *corn planter* for two seasons, at the same time raising fruits and garden vegetables. Cotton will not do well in new ground.

Again, we remark that many places need draining on account of wetness. The advantages of draining wherever it is needed cannot be too highly appreciated. It not only carries off the surplus moisture, but warms the soil, pulverizes the land, promotes the absorption of fertilizing substances, enables the tap-root of cotton to penetrate into the subsoil and draw nourishment therefrom, and, in few words, improves crops both in quantity and quality. It has also been demonstrated that highlands derive great benefit from drainage. It prevents surface washing, the falling water being rapidly absorbed and running to the ditches. It also prevents drought, by rendering the subsoil more permeable to water, and also by pulverization ; by deepening the soil ; by compelling the roots to strike

downward at once and to prepare for drought; and by increasing the capacity of the soil to absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

**Fertilizing the Land.**—Many of the old fields of the South, which may be marked "I. C."—*Inspected and Condemned*—can be restored to pristine vigor by careful fertilizing. If calcareous manures are needed we have marl in every variety—clay marls, stony marls, greensand marls and shell marls, containing from forty to fifty per cent. of carbonate of lime, forty to fifty of silicious matter, from five to ten of organic matter, with traces of iron and manganese and other substances in very small proportions.

If vegetable mould is needed, it can be easily obtained; but the most convenient of all fertilizers, and one which Southern planters have been using many years, is the cotton seed.

**Rolling Logs and Cleaning up.**—A cotton crop occupies the time and attention of the planter just one year. We ask the reader to accompany us to the field about the first of January. The hands are *rolling logs and cleaning up*. Some are setting fire to the big log heaps; others are knocking down or pulling up the old cotton stalks and gathering them together to be burned. In another portion of the field, which has already been brushed off, an irregular procession of ploughs may be seen, and these useful tools, with a horse or mule at the beam, and a negro at the handles, have already commenced the work of *bedding up*. This is done by throwing from four to six furrows of the turning plough together. The number of furrows required to make the bed depends upon the character of the land—poor land requiring fewer furrows than the rich alluvial bottoms, where the cotton plant spreads itself. As the time for planting approaches, these beds are reversed—that is, they are thrown back into the middles in the same manner that they were originally thrown up. This is styled "rebedding," and should not be done until very shortly before planting time.

Hill sides or undulating ground must be carefully *circled*, to prevent washing. This process consists in ploughing round the hills and undulations in such a manner as to have your beds nearly horizontal—say a fall of one inch to fifteen feet. Your cotton beds then are so many levees, which confine the water to the middles, from which it is gradually conveyed by means of the fall to the terminus of the rows, excepting that which is taken up by absorption, or which is evaporated. We are now ready to consider the next step in this complicated work.

PLANTING, TIME WHEN—SELECTING SEED—QUANTITY TO THE ACRE—PLANTING BY HAND—BY THE PLANTER—THE COMING UP—A GOOD STAND.

*The time for planting varies with the latitude.* In the southern part of the Gulf States corn is planted in February and March, and cotton about the first of April; but in the region lying north of the thirty-third parallel, corn is planted in the latter part of March, and cotton from the middle to the latter part of April.

**Selecting Seed.**—It is highly important to select good seed. Sound seeds have a greenish black color, are plump, ellipsoid in shape, about half an inch in their large diameter, and about a quarter of an inch in their smaller. When cracked by the teeth, they pop, and the internal substance is white and slightly creamy in color, yielding upon pressure more or

less oil. If they do not present these tests upon examination, they are worthless for planting. You may give them to the hogs.

Everybody being now ready, we proceed to deposit the seed in the ground. If your bed is rough and cloddy an iron tooth harrow may be drawn over it. You then open your bed with a small plough or duck bill colter to the depth of about two inches. In this furrow the seeds are sown by hand from a sack or apron. The covering block follows the sower. This is drawn by a mule driven by a negro. The apportionment of these hands is as follows: One to open, two to drop the seed, and one to cover. This plan is still adopted over a large portion of the country; but of late years we have been introducing and using with great success the machine called the "cotton planter," which, with one hand and one mule, will do the work of four hands and two mules on the old plan. The cotton planter is simply a light but substantial framework in which the various parts are adjusted as follows: The *opener* is introduced through the beam immediately in rear of the clevis-pin; at a distance of two or three inches behind this comes a blunt, wedge shaped piece of wood, the object of which is to smooth out the furrow made by the opener, and to prevent the dirt from falling in and filling it up.—Then follows the revolving cylinder containing the seed. This cylinder has small holes about an inch and a half in length and three-fourths of an inch in width, cut about every six or eight inches apart entirely around its middle circumference. The seeds drop through these holes into the furrow made by the opener, and are covered by a board which is placed immediately behind the cylinder.

Under the old system of hand-dropping three bushels of seed to the acre were necessary; but upon the improved plan, a bushel or a bushel and a half is together sufficient.

In a week or ten days after planting the seeds come up, and, under favorable circumstances, as thick as hops on a vine. In ten days more the young plant has attained a height of three or four inches, and demands immediate attention. The planter thinks he has a good stand, but if he be a man of experience, he knows that eternal vigilance is the price of cotton as well as of liberty.

TENDING THE CROP—BARRING OFF—SCRAPING—CHOPPING OUT—HOEING AND DIRTING AGAIN AND AGAIN—GOOD SEASONS—RAPID GROWTH—THE FIRST BLOSSOM—THE BOLLS—ESTIMATED NUMBER ON A STALK TO MAKE A BALE TO THE ACRE—IN THE GRASS AND OUT OF THE GRASS.

The situation of the plant at this stage is simply this: it is standing thickly set in the middle of a ridge or bed, surrounded by grass and weeds. Two things are necessary to be done, with as little delay as possible; the grass must be removed, and the cotton thinned out; to effect these important purposes, we start the hands with turning ploughs to barring off. This is done by running the bar of the ploughs lightly on each side of the row, and as near the cotton as convenient, so as to throw the dirt from the plant. Immediately at the heels of the plough hands follow the hoes. These do the work of thinning. This consists of cutting out the cotton to the width of the hoe, or about twelve or fourteen inches, and leaving it in bunches of from three to six plants each. After the thinning, as soon as practicable, say in three or four days, the shovel ploughs come along and throw the dirt back to the



cotton, covering up what young grass may have been left by the hoe hands, and affording a support to the young plant. This is called dirting or moulding. The hoes follow immediately after the dirting, and bring the cotton to a stand by chopping out the bunches, left at the previous hoeing, to one or two plants.

We may remark in this connection that many planters, instead of barring off with the turning plough, employ the scraper—a sharp-edged implement, somewhat plough-like in its appearance, which cuts away the grass from the cotton, and leaves it standing in the midst of a smooth, bald ridge. The ridge, after scraping, is liable to bake under the influence of the sun; and as the roots of the cotton are now very short and tender, and require a pulverized soil, we believe the barring-off process to be preferable.

The subsequent cultivation may be varied according to the nature of the season. The ploughs, hoes and sweeps will be used as they may be found best adapted to the condition of the crop.

The latter implement is, like the scraper, of modern introduction. It resembles one of the hoes of a harrow, flanked with wide-cutting blades or wings, forming two sides of a triangle, and mounted on a beam; is capable of sweeping the whole width of the row or the greater part of it at once, loosening the soil and destroying weeds, vines, and every thing that does not require to be turned under and effectually buried. It is a very efficient tool, and is employed with advantage, and especially in dry seasons, in keeping down the vine (*convolvulus*, or morning glory,) which, if not thoroughly done, is an after source of great annoyance and damage.

With favorable seasons the plant grows rapidly, more especially after the tap-root has penetrated deep into the soil.

The first blossom is sought after with great anxiety. This is found at different localities from the first of June to the fourth of July. The young bolls surrounded by the squares or forms, appear upon the dropping of the bloom. In their infant state they look something like a small, conical apple soon after its emergence from the germ state. In their full maturity they are as large as pullet eggs, still preserving their conical shape. From two to ten grow on a limb, and not unfrequently we have counted two hundred on a single plant.

If it is estimated that one hundred bolls of cotton will make one pound of cotton in the seed. Now allow that you plant your cotton in rows three feet and a half apart, and chop it out to eighteen inches in the drill; this would give you on a square acre of ground sixty rows of cotton, with one hundred and forty plants to each row. Suppose that you pick on an average twenty bolls from each stalk, then every five stalks would furnish you with one pound of seed cotton, and every row with twenty-eight pounds. The sixty rows would furnish 28x60, or 1,680 pounds of seed cotton, which will ordinarily make an average-sized bale.

If in the month of July the crop is clean, blooms and bolls are loading the branches, and good seasons have co-operated with the planter's labor, he may, barring all future accidents, consider himself "good for a full crop." But if, on the other hand, he has neglected to cultivate the plant, supplying its wants and keeping off its enemies, with the best seasons that Heaven can send, he will inevitably find himself "in the grass;" and how to get out of that grass is a problem the solution of which requires more la-

bor, bigger drops of perspiration, and the extraction of more roots, than any thing in the department of mixed mathematics. Indeed, the problem may be thus stated:

Given, sundry cotton rows, handsomely covered with flourishing grass; it is required to find the cotton.

Still further, it is required to save the cotton by exterminating the grass. This is perhaps the most difficult part of the solution, because the season has so far advanced, and all the circumstances are likely to be so untoward, that, not unfrequently, the planter after a few days' work is utterly discouraged, and reasoning as the fox did about the grapes, said in his heart, if not with his mouth, "*The worm will get it anyhow, it's no use to try it any longer.*" Then issuing his orders to all the hands, he leaves the grassy plain, and thus gets out of the grass. But it is not always so. Indeed, most of our planters get some what in the grass every season, but by faithful "pegging away" get out and save their cotton.

(To be continued in our next.)

### Spontaneous Production.

The people are largely imbued with the idea of spontaneous production of plants. They instance particularly the growths of new orders of plants in soil where the forest has been cleared away—that the plant which succeeds has never had existence there, and is a foreign plant so to speak. The idea is one of superstition alone—and some wise men are tainted with it: Dr. Johnson is a celebrated example. Only a thought or two is necessary to correct this idea of spontaneous production, or creation, for that is what it is, *i. e.*, the creation is not yet ended, though it was said to have been finished in six days. If a real creation takes place, as is held, why is it that *only known and familiar plants are produced*? Why not new orders and species?—This would look like creation—like "spontaneous production." Birds carry these "new created" (yet familiar) seeds, they carry them hundreds of miles and then, as is known, eject them from the crop for other and more acceptable food. Thus in the East the Canada thistle is carried about by pigeons and sown on fields where it never existed before. This thing has been ocularly demonstrated. Why then try to make an unnatural thing appear plausible, when the facts are so clear and decisive. The creation is over; only the law of propagation exist. Let us not belie the record of Holy Writ, and the facts of philosophy. Seeds may lie dormant for scores of years, as is the case in countries of great drouth. A moist season always brings more or less of these to light—and according to the moisture and warmth will be their abundance.—*Colman's Rural World.*

Swinging a hat, or screaming at a runaway horse, is about as sensible as would be the application of straw to a burning building.



**Bringing Exhausted Land into High Fertility.**

The plan is half a century old—in fact older than that, for it became general in England then. So universally common is it there that for the last thirty years all the arable land in the country is brought into a rotation, which at the end of the course leaves it with the nutriment abstracted, so that there actually is not plant food to produce another crop to pay for harvesting.

This remedy is a crop of turnips which is eaten on the land; and where the farm-yard manure does not hold out, and on a great proportion of the outlying land on large farms, some fertilizing substance, such as superphosphate, guano, etc.; is drilled in with the turnip seed, and through being in such proximity with the turnips they absorb nearly the whole virtue in the application, yet the dung and urine from the sheep act in a manner so powerful that full crops can be grown till in due course it comes round again. In many instances the artificial manure gives the turnips such a start that they absorb the whole of the matter in a few weeks, when the leaves take in support from the atmosphere and perfect a heavy quantity of buds, and this is particularly the case on light land.

In the Northern States the weather in the winter is so much more severe as to prevent the eating of the crop on the land after the middle of December, but up to about that time, and from the middle of September, the consumption of turnips can be quite as well done, which is giving ample time to carry out the system. Any one having sheep and an English shepherd would have no trouble in the matter excepting in obtaining hurdles or a substitute for them, so that the sheep can be daily moved on fresh ground, to have their droppings left regularly all over the surface. It would be a great benefit to this country if travelers visiting England would give particular attention to this system, which enables tenant farmers to pay heavy rents, keep up the stamina of the soil, and make much better livings than Americans do who own their farms.

As the population becomes thicker, and farmers cannot run down their land farther or run away from it and get more in the West to serve the same, the exhausted land will have to be farmed in the English style, or there will be nothing but little plot farming—a few acres kept in tolerable heart at the expense of the rest of the farm, and to any good agriculturist there can be nothing so disgraceful as one portion of any man's land sacrificed to support the rest.

To bring exhausted land into a good state of fertility is one of the easiest proceedings in the world, for if there is no heavy or any manure to be had within a reasonable distance, it is only to obtain a

light concentrated kind and grow turnips to be eaten, and the dung and urine will cause any crop to grow after, among which clover can be sown and that can be disposed of in the same way as the turnips, or in any way circumstances may demand.—Having once re-established fertility, the rotation must be brought to come round often enough to keep up richness and endeavor to increase the depth of good soil, as well. Where there is good natural grass land, like the Kentucky blue-grass region, or any other good natural grasses, it is wise to continue the best portions in permanent pasture and mowing; for, be it known, the mixed natural grasses, when managed properly, make hay equal to any on the face of the globe. There are three-fourths of the farmers in America who have no idea of what a meadow is in England; the term is never applied to aught but old, permanent natural grass-fields, which lie low enough to be often mowed without injury to the sward. Exhausted meadow land is readily renovated by good grazing, and there is no naturally good grass, which by bad management has been reduced and run out, but may be brought back, without any plowing, by good grazing with a variety of stock.—*Er.*

**A NEW ROTATION OF CROPS WANTED IN MARYLAND.**—The *American Agriculturist* thus replies to the queries of a correspondent in Cecil county, Md.:—"I have one hundred and fifty acres of light clay loam, —five fields, of fifteen acres each, and the balance in pasture. My rotation has been corn, oats, wheat. Yield, sixty bushels corn per acre, oats, thirty bushels, and wheat, twenty bushels. But I wish to give up the oats, as the soil is of such a nature that they will not stand until ripe. What crop shall I substitute? Would oats, sown as we now sow them, on the corn stubble, and plowed under for wheat, be a good fertilizer, or would peas answer better?"

The peas would be the better crop, turned under when in blossom, say in June or July, and the surface afterwards kept clean and mellow until the wheat is sown. But why not try red clover, sown in August among the corn? If it does well, it would be just what you want to plow under for wheat, and if not, there would still be time to sow peas or oats in the spring. But we do not like either plan. With good land, good markets, and easy access to fertilizers, it is poor economy to plow under a crop of oats, peas, or clover, for manure. We would try to keep more stock. Why would it not do to plant beans instead of the oats after corn? They would allow the use of the horse-hoe, and they are off in good season for sowing wheat afterwards. The money obtained for them, expended in manures, would enrich the land far more than turning under a crop of oats, peas, or clover.

Try the "Maryland Farmer" for one year.

### A MARYLAND PEACH ORCHARD.

To those who have never visited a large peach orchard and canning house, and who feel a desire to do so, the *Crumptonian* says, we would recommend Round Top, the largest in the United States, situated on Chester river, about six miles below Crumpton, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, the property of Messrs. Morton & Harris. At present every department of the business is in full operation. The orchard contains over 100,000 trees, occupying 800 acres, of which 650 acres are in full bearing. This season the crop is immense, many of the trees having broken down beneath the load of fruit. The early varieties, not being suitable for canning, were packed in bushel boxes and sent to market. As many as 3,000 boxes have been sent in a single day, and rarely less than 100. On one occasion we observed fifteen men at work in the box-making department, the wood being cut with a circular saw driven by horse power.

As the season for canning does not exceed six weeks, it is necessary to employ a large force and use expedition during this short season, in order to secure such an immense crop as is this year in Round Top. It was intended to pack one million cans, but this will not be done, not for lack of fruit but want of facilities for doing the work in so short a time. At present there are about 280 female and 150 male employees, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

The peaches are gathered in baskets and hauled by the wagon load to the paring room, where a number of women and girls prepare them for packing. From the paring room below, where the process of packing and soldering takes place, the cans are then placed in a box, about six inches deep, fifty in each box, and placed on a truck, which, when loaded, is pushed along a railway track to the process room. Here a hoisting machine lifts each box and immerses them in boxes of boiling water, where they remain a short time, are then taken out, each can minutely examined to discover leaks, the leaky ones removed, the truck loaded and passed along the railway to the store room, on one side of which the cans are placed, while on the other side there are tens of thousands of empty cans. The cans are labelled, packed in cases, and shipped to their agent in Philadelphia. The processing room contains four hot water receptacles, and they are kept fully employed.

Notwithstanding the immense quantity of peaches required for canning, it is impossible to use them all. It has therefore been necessary to ship 1,000 boxes per day to Baltimore or Philadelphia.

In order to have a sufficient number of cans in readiness, men are employed all winter in this de-

partment, and in spring additional men are employed according to crop prospects. There is no time to make cans during the peach season, as the men are required to soldier up.

Nearly all the employees live on the premises, board and lodging being provided for those who desire it. For the regular employees houses are provided, but they are not the neat and comfortable cottages, with tastefully laid out and well cultivated gardens, indicating refinement, industry and thrift, which the visitor would naturally expect to see.

Mr. Harris personally superintends the entire establishment, and the regularity which prevails, and the rapidity with which the work proceeds, indicates a thorough knowledge of the business and great executive ability.

### SUMACH,—(*Rhus Glabrum*, *R. Coriaria* and *R. Cotinus*.)

The *Rhus Glabrum* is the common sumach of the United States which grows spontaneously on fertile soils. It is considerably used by dyers, and the tanners of light leather. It is, however, much inferior to the *R. Coriaria* or Sicilian sumach, which is imported into this country from Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Syria and elsewhere, and sells at from \$50 to \$120 per ton. It is a dwarf, bushy shrub, smaller than the American, but with much larger leaves.—These with the seed cones and young stems are all used by the manufacturers. The *R. Cotinus* or Venice sumach, is the fringe tree or burning bush, a shrub for ornamental grounds, bearing a flossy, drab colored blossom. It is known in England as young fustic, and is much used in the arts. This has not been as yet, an article of much production in the United States, but we see no good reason why it may not be introduced into many localities with decided profit.

*Cultivation and Treatment.*—All the sumachs are propagated by layers, though it is probable they might, under favorable circumstances, be raised from the seed. On good soils they grow in great profusion. The harvesting consists simply in cutting off the young branches with the leaves and seed cones attached, in clear weather, drying them thoroughly without exposure to either rain or dew, and packing them in bales of about 160 pounds for market.

The sumach is highly astringent, often taking the place of galls. This quality is much enhanced by warmth of climate; and the most valuable article is brought from the most southern regions. There is no doubt this species of plants might be cultivated with great profit in the Southern States, and thus save the large amount annually expended in its importation, which is constantly increasing.—The total importation is now estimated at between one and two millions of dollars per annum.—*Allen's New American Farm Book.*



### When to Use Lime and Plaster.

GEN. BIERCE, of Akron, a successful cultivator, contributes the following suggestions on this subject:

The value of lime or plaster, as a manure, depends upon the component parts of the soil to which it is applied. All land has more or less sulphuric acid in it, caused by the decomposition of *iron pyrites*. The presence of this acid may generally be known by the appearance of the soil, and particularly of the stones. If there is any iron rust, or *oxide of iron*, in the soil, or in the stones, or on the top of the water that filtrates through the soil, or if the water is *hard*, it indicates the presence of sulphuric acid.

If land on which grass seed is sown is "slow to catch" or sod over, or catches in *patches*, it indicates the presence of sulphuric acid.

If the roots of clover and herds-grass in the spring stand two or three inches out of the ground, and in detached parcels, with bare ground between, it is the work of sulphuric acid. On such land plaster is a positive injury.

If clover and tame grasses die out, and are succeeded by *wire grass*, sorrel or sour dock, it is caused by sulphuric acid. Put on lime and keep off plaster.

The reason why plaster should not be used on land charged with sulphuric acid is, that plaster is composed of lime and sulphur, and applying that is adding more of that with which the land is already over-charged. On such land apply *lime*, which unites with the sulphuric acid, and forms plaster. The lime thus neutralizes the acid; and the acid thus neutralizes the lime, and forms a compound nutriment for vegetation.

The reason why the ground appears so hard where the earth is charged with sulphuric acid is, that the old stubble has been *eaten up* by the acid.

The sulphuric acid in plaster, applied to land not overcharged with that substance, *decomposes* vegetation, and fits it for nourishing the living plants. When there is an excess of the acid, it *eats up* the vegetation, both dead and living. This is the reason why soils overcharged with acid are always deficient in vegetable matter. And soils free from it have an excess of vegetable matter in a decomposed state.

The presence of this acid is the cause of sorrel and sour dock and sour grass. The land is literally sour, and Nature is trying to throw it from her stomach, through these excrescences.

The rule then is, if your land has too much sulphuric acid, *or is sour*, give it a good coat of lime; if destitute of acid, apply plaster.

The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

HOW TO USE LIME AS MANURE.—The *American Agriculturist* says:—We have more faith in large doses of Lime than in small. One hundred bushels per acre will often so change the character of the soil that the beneficial effects will be observed for twenty or thirty years. A convenient way to apply the lime is to plow the land and then as the lime is drawn from the kiln put it on the field in heaps 20 feet apart each way, and a bushel of lime in each heap. Then cover the heaps with a few inches of soil, and as soon as the lime is slaked, spread the whole evenly over the land with a shovel, and harrow or plow it in, and sow the crop. This gives about one hundred bushels per acre, and as none of the lime has to be thrown more than 10 feet it is easily spread. We should prefer to use the lime on a summer-fallow for wheat, as this affords more time to attend to it. But it may be applied to any crop. If your land is drained, naturally or artificially, and is well summer-fallowed and then limed as above, you may expect good wheat and good clover, and no matter how much it is "worn," when you have once got good clover you can easily make your land bring large crops.

FERTILIZERS.—The reports from the fertilizers are encouraging. Those who prophesied great popular disappointment and disgust are so far in error. We have heard of planters regretting that they did *not* purchase and apply fertilizers, but no case, as yet, of regret over their application. The improvement from their use is, with remarkable unanimity estimated at twenty five or thirty-three and a third per cent. A case was named to us a few days ago, where land of the same quality, belonging to different proprietors, and divided by a single fence, showed on the one side a perfect stand, in highly flourishing condition, and on the other a stand which has been badly killed out by the cold, and one-third less in size than guanoed crop on the other side of the fence. There is no doubt that fertilizers have saved a good many stands of cotton this year.—*Macon Telegraph*.

SELECTING SEED CORN.—Davis R. Van Meter, of Illinois, gives his mode, through the *Germanatown Telegraph*, of selecting seed corn:

"I go through my corn soon after it begins to ripen, and select, say *twice* as much as I may require for seed, allowing one hundred ears for a bushel of the best and earliest that I can find, then tie it up in pairs by the husks and hang up in some sheltered place where the rats and mice cannot disturb it till it is needed. I then select from the whole what I require of the best filled and smallest cobbled ears, using only about two-thirds of the ear and that principally from the butt end. Corn used in this way is good for seed several years, if it is kept dry."



## AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered before the CHAPTICO FARMERS' CLUB, St. Mary's Co., Md., at a recent meeting of that Association.

BY COL. A. L. TAVEAU, PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN:—It is, perhaps, my duty to call your attention to several matters of deep, and vital importance to the farmers of this community. Among the various subjects presenting themselves to my mind for your consideration, none looms up in greater magnitude than that of Labour. In order to work our farms with a proper degree of success, it is absolutely necessary that we should command a certain amount of labour; and that labour, to be effective, must be subject to controul—I mean that controul which prevails over the whole civilized world, between master and man—and while subject to such controul, it should, also, be reliable, and permanent—and *not* of that migratory character which now exists here.

There should, also, be established among us a better understanding than now obtains. There should be recognized, among farmers themselves, certain laws of decorum and respect for each other, which will prompt the good farmer to decline the services of the ill-conducted and vicious. Certain requirements should be demanded of those seeking place, as to their general deportment, and cause of discharge from their last employer; and this should always be in writing—and he who fails to produce a certificate of good character, ought to be made to feel the necessity of so conducting himself as to merit the reward of honest labour, which is usually accorded to good and faithful servants.

From the painful experience of the late harvest, it would seem that the system of renting out our lands, while it may be profitable to individuals, is injurious to the community as a whole—whereby, we thus set up that class, who should be labourers, in the position of independent farmers; and, thus, often drudge our delicate wives and daughters, while those who should be at their old posts in the kitchen and laundry, are detained at home in the position of "lady house keepers." I would suggest, whenever it is absolutely necessary to rent out our lands to this class, that it should be for a labour, and *not* for a crop, or money consideration. Had some such system obtained already, there would not have been so much anxiety of mind among you, or so many fields of golden grain left for weeks at the mercy of the elements. I beg you, gentlemen, to take this subject into your most serious consideration; and, while doing full justice to yourselves and families, avoid the slightest shadow of tyranny to the labourer.

In view of the fact that the State of Maryland has put herself to some trouble and expense to procure another class of labour—and we have been frequently invited, through the Press, by her able and energetic Agent, to avail ourselves of the opportunity offered—I would suggest that we agitate the subject, among ourselves, as to whether we would not be furthering our ends more surely and promptly, by sending a delegate, or committee, from this Club to Baltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining such facts as may enable us to agree upon some common plan of action for the speedy introduction of the Immigrant; and upon such a scale as will insure success to the enterprise. By procuring these people in numbers, and dividing them among us in families, it is natural to suppose that they will be more easily reconciled to their new home, by reason of their forming a society among themselves, until habit, and the acquirement of our language, shall have gradually absorbed them with the native element of the place.

As regards the labour now already at hand, would it not be well to devise some plan whereby the farmer would be justly remunerated for the pay and board of his hands?—We all know, by experience, that men are *not* equal, either physically, or morally, and the inferior hand ought not to receive the same pay as the superior. Let "the labourer be worthy of his hire," and by resorting to some system of task work, such as is practiced all over the South, a prime hand may be able to make more than he now gets; and the inferior hand will be reduced to his proper *status* whereby, both the farmer and labourer, obtain full justice. In cradling, binding, fallowing and ploughing corn, we may pay so much per acre—in planting Tobacco, so much per 1000 plants; in stripping, so much per 100 lbs., etc., thereby rendering our custom uniform and just.

Linked together, as our interests necessarily are, it is evident that nothing can more effectually conduce to our mutual success, than concert of action. Those who own the soil should govern it—and no more certain mode of attaining that end could be devised than consolidation—shoulder to shoulder—man to man. In all matters pertaining to the general welfare, let us overlook *personal* success, for the more important advancement of the whole—knowing, from long experience, that whenever prosperity stamps itself upon the features of a community, individual success progresses in that exact ratio, as a natural corollary.

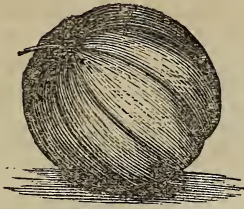
Let not any man, vain gloriously applaud himself, at the expense of his neighbour; but, whenever that neighbour can be rescued from loss, or beacons away from the rocks of disaster, let each, and every one of us, feel it our duty as well as our pride, to leave no stone unturned to accomplish so honourable a purpose. Let us not hold up for derision the poorness of his crop, the leanness of his kine, or the ill-condition of his farm; but, being sure, before hand, that all these things are well at home, and that our own houses are put in order—let us endeavour, by good *deeds* as well as by good words, to rescue him from the iron grasp of the Law, which is ever ready at the portal to seize upon him and strip him naked.

If the oppressed and ruined people, of this community, and of the whole South, are ever to recover from that condition of White Slavery, into which they have been brutally plunged by that Pharisee element of Puritan madness—they who profess to have restored a so-called Union by conquering a Peace—and celebrate, with hypocritical formality, that solemn farce "upon instruments of brass and tinkling cymbals," in that city of moral ideas—they who while elevating the ignorant Negro to the dignity of the Ballot-box, banish the classic Scholar to the Plow!—I say, if ever we are to recover from this anomalous condition of things, and launch out, once more, upon the sea of prosperity—it is to be accomplished, solely, by the *united* zeal and *untiring* energy of the people themselves. Let us then buckle on our armour, in good faith, with a determination to succeed; and thus we can, at least, even in our poverty, leave as a legacy to our posterity, that beautiful motto

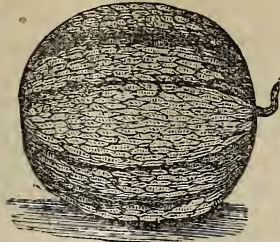
*Ubi libertas—ibi Patria!*

KEEPING BUGS FROM PEAS.—A. Crawford, of Virginia City, Montana Territory, writes: That bugs may be kept from peas, if before planting they are soaked for two or three days in cold water. Be sure that there are no buggy peas about the premises and you will raise as good peas, and as free from bugs, as from seed that is fresh from Canada.

It is much better to endeavor to forget one's misfortunes than to speak of them.



WHITE JAPAN MUSK MELON.



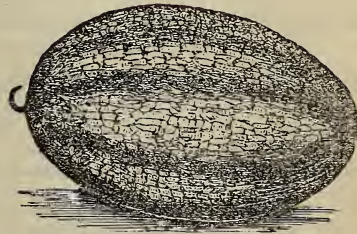
PROLIFIC NUTMEG MUSK MELON



NUTMEG MUSK MELON



GREEN CITRON MUSK MELON.



NETTED MUSK MELON.

### MUSK MELONS.

Mr. Vick gives the following directions for planting and cultivating, in his Catalogue for 1869.

"Make rich hills of well rotted manure, two feet in diameter—a large shovelful of manure to each hill—and plant a dozen or more seeds covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull up all but three or four of the strongest plants. Make the hills about six feet apart."

This, says the *Dixie Farmer*, is a very good plan, but for a small planting we prefer this: "Dig holes six feet apart, about eighteen inches deep by three feet square; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with six inches of earth; in the centre of this plant the seed, and cover with a small, box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water and give air as needed. By the time the plants fill the frame, it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box may be removed."

The above cuts are furnished us by Mr. James Vick, Nurseymen of Rochester, New York, and represent the best varieties of the day. They are described as follows:

WHITE JAPANESE, deliciously and delicately sweet; flesh thick, very pale green, skin creamy white and very thin.

NUTMEG, medium size, round; flesh green, of good quality.

PROLIFIC NUTMEG, a very good, hardy and prolific variety, fruit medium size, sometimes pretty large, roundish, netted; flesh thick, green, and of good flavour.

GREEN CITRON, large, with thick, green flesh; good flavour.

FINE NETTED, and early, delicious melon.

CHARCOAL FOR HORSES' WIND.—Many years ago, I remember a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Signal, a celebrated man for keeping hunters, at Croydon. The horse was very much affected in the wind, and could hardly move from distress. In a very few days this animal did its regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to itself. Tar water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in powder is more easily given than tar water. I have tried it with most beneficial effect, and I think it stands to reason that the removal of noxious gases and flatulence from the stomach of the horse must improve his wind and condition.

Tar is frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic disease of the respiratory organs; but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal (carbon.)—*London Field.*

THE females of some of the Indian tribes, in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. Our women fill theirs with tea, and gossip more than ever.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,  
PUBLISHED ON THE 1st OF EACH MONTH,

BY

**S. SANDS MILLS & CO.**

No. 24 South Calvert Street.

CORNER OF MERCER,

**BALTIMORE.**

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.  
E. WHITMAN, }

**BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1869.**

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.50 per annum, in advance—6 copies for \$7.50—10 copies \$12.00.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1 Square of 10 lines or less, each insertion.....  | \$1 50 |
| 1 Page 12 months .....                             | 120 00 |
| 1 " 6 " .....                                      | 75 00  |
| 1 " 12 " .....                                     | 70 00  |
| 1 " 6 " .....                                      | 40 00  |
| 1 " Single insertion .....                         | 20 00  |
| Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..... | 15 00  |
| 1/2 Page, single insertion .....                   | 12 00  |
| Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..... | 8 00   |
| Cards of 10 lines, yearly. \$12. Half yearly, \$7. |        |

Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.

## AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

As an evidence of the hold which the agricultural papers of the country, especially the *Maryland Farmer* has upon the people, we submit the following from an early friend of our enterprise, and whose company we would not part with for ten times the amount remitted, and can only rejoice that his domestic necessities are less pressing than formerly:

BULLITT Co., Ky., August 24, 1869.

Messrs Editors: I have been a careful reader of your journal for several years—though I am sorry to say not a very punctual paying subscriber. But, sir, the many pressing calls for money nearer home has prevented my doing what I know it is my duty to do.—I will, however, make all the amends in my power by sending you a \$5 bill, as I now feel I can spare it without doing injustice to my family. The hints and instructions I have received from your paper during the three years I have been reading it, have saved me in actual money more than ten times the amount enclosed.

We would call attention to the advertisements in this number of the *MARYLAND FARMER*.

## ARTIFICIAL PERUVIAN GUANO.

A correspondent in Macon, Ga., writes as follows, under date of August 30th:

In a communication over "R. S." in the *Maryland Farmer* of May, page 138, is a "Receipt for making Artificial Peruvian Guano," for which I thank you, and I want to ask you how many pounds of the mixture would you think advisable to one acre of wheat, spread broadcast and planted in with the wheat.

The following is the reply of "R. S." as to quantity, &c.:

The "Receipt for making artificial Peruvian Guano," as per my communication in May No. of the *Maryland Farmer*, page 138, I estimate to be equal in effect to one ton of Peruvian. Quantity required for wheat (allowing a bushel to weigh 60 pounds) 5 to 8 bushels, broadcast, per acre. The latter quantity, if the land is poor and deficient in organic matter, or if you intend to follow with clover the quantity of ashes, gypsum and common salt may be materially increased. The chemicals can be had as previously advised, or of R. R. Duval, Main street, Richmond, Va. Mr. D. has the chemicals *ready ground* for immediate use, and I believe he is entirely reliable. If your correspondent can get the chemicals in the *crude* state the cost will be much less and nearly as effectual as the pure article.

I add, gratuitously, that the "3 and 5 mould-board plow," or "Share's cultivating harrow," are the best and most reliable implements for covering wheat and Guano.

## Twin Colts Again.

The following we extract from a letter of a correspondent in Berryville, Va., showing how to treat twin colts:

"I saw in your journal a good deal said about *twin colts*. Twin colts are not so unusual, as to be remarkable; but their getting up and living is. If an owner could see the mare foaling, and would at once pour down their throats some warm milk fresh from the cow, or which is better, milk immediately from the mare herself, and pour it while warm, down their throats, in most, if not all cases, they might be saved. When twins come, they are generally too weak to get up and perish for want of food; a good supply would strengthen them to get up. If worth any thing to you or the public you can publish this part of my letter."

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.—The first of these exhibitions which has been held since the war will take place in Richmond, in November next. Extensive preparations are being made to make it a great success.



**Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee.**

This body met on Wednesday, September, 8th, last. There were present William Devries, Esq., president, Governor Oden Bowie, John Merryman, E. Law Rogers, E. Whitman, Gen. Edward Shriver, E. G. Ulery, Hon. James T. Earle, B. H. Waring, general secretary and treasurer.

The president presented the following report, which on motion was ordered to be placed on the journal of the association :

"The treasurer's report of the receipts and expenditures of the association represent a balance of cash on hand of \$10,119.01. To ascertain the available means of the society the amount outstanding on the individual subscription list should be added. The balance will be about \$25,000, and these two accounts will represent our total available means."

"Since our last meeting work has been progressing upon the race track and buildings, and though not as rapidly as could be wished, still it is to be hoped that all will be in such a state of completion as to enable us to hold our show without difficulty or hindrance. The track has been graded nearly throughout its length, and the grand pavilion shows sufficient progress as to lead us to hope that with proper effort it will be ready for occupancy. The stalls, &c., being but light structures, offer but little difficulty. Energy and the determination to have all things ready by the time appointed for the show is all that is required."

"It having been discovered that the heavy grade of the road leading to Mount Washington would render it almost useless as a route to the show grounds, it became necessary that another and convenient road should be established. To this end I joined other parties living in the neighborhood of the fair grounds in a petition to the road commissioners of the county, asking them for a grant of the right of way, and an appropriation to assist us in laying out such a road. They granted our petition by an unanimous vote, and appropriated \$200 per mile to our use. The route has been chosen and the work is now progressing on it, and it will be completed in a short time. E. Law Rogers, Esq., feeling a deep interest in this road, accepted the contract for making it, and although a larger amount will be required than \$200 per mile, he intends completing it with his own means. This route will give us much easier connection with the railroad, which will touch but a short distance below Mount Washington."

A communication was read from Mr. A. Bowie Davis, asking an increase in the premiums for working oxen. Mr. Merryman offered a resolution to

amend the premium list by striking out \$30 and \$10 for the best and second best yokes of oxen and insert for best, second best and third best, \$50, \$30 and \$20, respectively ; also to amend the premiums offered for imported horses by giving the same amounts to those for general utility and heavy draft as is provided for thorough-breds and quick draft. Adopted. By reference to the premium list it will be seen that the increase amounts to \$280.

The following alterations were made in the list of judges : Devons—Dr. W. S. McPherson in place of Col. F. S. Jones, deceased ; Alderneys—W. B. Mathews, Charles county, in place of Col. Jones ; Dr. J. Krozer on imported horses, in place of Col. Jones ; John A. Robb, Baltimore city, bees and honey, in place of Wm. C. Wilson, Esq., declined.

On motion of Mr. Merryman, the premium in sweepstakes for stallions was fixed at \$100, the same having been omitted in the published list.

Governor Bowie gave notice that he would, at the annual meeting, make a motion to give the executive committee power to fix the time to hold the annual exhibitions.

Mr. Merryman offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

"Resolved, That the election of officers of the Association shall take place on Thursday, 28th October, at 8 o'clock."

Governor Bowie offered a resolution that Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons be provided by the building committee with a suitable location at the grounds for the erection of a building for the exhibition of implements and machinery, and that the same privilege be accorded other manufacturers and exhibitors. Adopted.

On motion of Governor Bowie, the President was authorized to select an orator to deliver the annual address, the time being fixed for Thursday, the 30th of October, at 12 o'clock.

Governor Bowie offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

"Resolved, That all persons subscribing one hundred dollars or more shall have issued a life-membership ticket, with all the privileges attached thereto by the constitution and by-laws, together with the admission of themselves and families to the grounds, with their carriages, at all times during the exhibition."

The following prices of membership, admission, &c., were adopted : Life membership, giving one admission on each day of the exhibition, with the privilege of voting at the meetings of the Society, \$10 ; annual membership, with the same privileges, \$1 ; single admission, 25 cents ; carriages, one horse, 25 cents ; carriage, two horse, 50 cents ; carriages, four horse, \$1 ; admission to grand stand, 50 cents.



A committee, consisting of the President, E. Law Rogers and Jos. H. Rieman, was appointed to effect the necessary arrangements with railroad and other transportation companies for carrying visitors, stock and articles for the exhibition at reduced rates, and to arrange all other preliminary matters connected with the exhibition. On motion the meeting adjourned.

### THE SALWAY PEACH.

We have received from Mr. Thomas J. Pullen, of Hightstown, New Jersey, several specimens of a yellow free stone Peach, of English derivation, but now extensively cultivated by him. The specimen peaches sent us are very large, of good flavor and of such extraordinary beauty that we presented one of them to an artist of fine talents, with a view to its introduction into a fruit picture. Mr. Pullen believes the Salway Peach will prove a very valuable variety for fruit growers in Delaware, Maryland and the States further South, and judging from the samples he sent us we think so too. We subjoin the following account of this peach from Mr. Pullen:

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 1, 1869.

*To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:*

I herewith present you with a few specimens of the Salway Peach. These specimens were grown on a small tree which was slightly forced in my orchard house last spring. The Salway, as you will observe, is a large yellow freestone, of very high color, and remarkably handsome. It ripens after the Smock, and therefore adds several days to the peach season. It is an English peach, and was first imported by my father, the late Isaac Pullen, about five years ago. He was so well satisfied of its good qualities that he went extensively into the cultivation of it. At his death the stock came into my possession and I have now a large number of the trees suitable for planting. I sold the greater part of my stock last year to Col. Richard H. Rush, of Philadelphia, who planted it on his fruit farm in Northampton county, Va. I believe it will prove to be a very valuable variety for peach growers in Delaware and Maryland and States further South.

Very respectfully, THOMAS J. PULLEN.

The annual fair of the Frederick County (Md.) Agricultural Society is to be held at Frederick city, beginning on the 12th of October. It will be held on the new grounds of the society, in the eastern suburbs of the city, on the Baltimore turnpike, near the railroad, where proper buildings and a fine track for trials of speed have been prepared. It promises great success, and will be largely attended by farmers and others all over the State.

PULL up and burn all the weeds in the garden soon.

The following brief description of Landreth's Seed Farm we clip from the columns of the *Journal of the Farm*, which we doubt not will prove interesting to many of our readers:

### Landreth's Great Seed Farm.

Almost every one who has had anything to do with garden or fields is familiar with the name of Landreth; but, comparatively few are aware of the extent and magnitude of the seed-growing operations of this old established house. Landreth's seed farm is located near Bristol, Pa. We paid it a flying visit a few days since, and confess to a most agreeable surprise. We were received at the gate which opens on the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion, by Mr. Bennett Landreth, who superintends personally the entire plantation of 600 acres. Our reception was of the most cordial character.—After washing the dust from our faces and hands, we were driven into the fields, or rather field, for it appeared to us to be a single field of peas, beets, cabbages, radishes, and in fact of almost every known variety of garden seeds and plants.

Our time being limited to two hours, we were necessarily compelled to pass over the extensive and beautifully cultivated grounds much more rapidly than was desirable, as there was enough to be seen to demand attention for days. Every department of the farm is in splendid order. The crops all give evidence of the most careful cultivation. Not a weed was to be seen, or an implement out of place. The most scrupulous attention is paid to keeping the various kinds of seeds from getting intermixed, a matter of the first importance in such a huge establishment. Messrs. Landreth employ regularly one hundred and twenty hands, among them some of the most experienced seed growers in the country.

We were particularly struck with the luxuriant growth of the garden plants and fall seeds. At one point our attention was drawn to a large plot of ground, on which Mr. L. was testing the value of different manures, to the number of ten. Each plot has a carefully labelled stake, on which the name of the manure used is written. At intervals of a few yards, similar plots planted with different crops, were being treated in a like manner, the object being to ascertain the respective value of the fertilizers used.

The entire farm of six hundred acres is laid out in regular streets or avenues, there being no interior fences, the plots or acres being designated at appropriate points, by cedar posts, painted white. It would afford us pleasure to speak more definitely of this magnificent farm, of the fine character of the cultivation, of the extensive barns, seed houses, &c.; the complete arrangements for harvesting and cleaning the immense amount of seeds grown on it, &c., but our time was too short for the necessary observation, and our space too limited to do more than give this passing notice of one of the most remarkable and successful individual enterprises of the age.



## Horticultural.

### Our Fruit List.

We again present to our readers, as the time approaches for transplanting, a revised list of fruit trees, vines, &c., which we can recommend for general cultivation. Twelve or fifteen varieties of pears, and eight to ten of apples, are all-sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. Frequently a pear, an apple, or a grape may do well for a few years and then deteriorate; or may do excellently well in one location, and not in another, though separated by a very narrow space. In such case it had better be disposed of by grafting it with more reliable varieties. We have changed our opinion respecting a number of fruits within the last half-dozen years, and yet in some of the instances we are convinced the fault was in the location and soil.

According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting, viz:

#### STANDARD PEARS.

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Early Catharine,     | 8. Seckel,    |
| 2. Juliana,             | 9. Shelden,   |
| 3. Manning's Elizabeth, | 10. Buffam,   |
| 4. Tyson,               | 11. Howell,   |
| 5. Bartlett,            | 12. Lodge,    |
| 6. Belle Lucrative,     | 13. Anjou,    |
| 7. Bloodgood,           | 14. Lawrence, |
| 15. Feaster.            |               |

Of the above, from No. 1 to 4 are summer varieties; from 5 to 12, autumn, 13, 14 and 15, winter, thus affording a sufficient number for each of the periods, of the best known sorts for this region.

#### DWARF PEARS.

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. St. Michael d'Archange, | 6. Tyson,               |
| 2. Bartlett,               | 7. Belle Lucrative,     |
| 3. Comice,                 | 8. Lawrence,            |
| 4. Rostiezer,              | 9. Dearborn's Seedling, |
| 5. Diel,                   | 10. Feaster.            |

#### APPLES.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Maiden's Blush, | 5. Smith,        |
| 2. Baldwin,        | 6. Northern Spy, |
| 3. Russett,        | 7. Fornwalder,   |
| 4. Jetfries,       | 8. McClellan.    |

#### PEACHES.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Crawford's Early, | 4. Oldmixon (free), |
| 2. Hale's Early,     | 5. Crawford's Late, |
| 3. Morris White,     | 6. Late Heath.      |

#### GRAPES.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Telegraph,         | 5. Elton,         |
| 2. Concord,           | 6. Creveling,     |
| 3. Hartford Prolific, | 7. Delaware,      |
| 4. Rogers No. 4,      | 8. Rogers No. 32. |

#### CHERRIES.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. May Duke,        | 5. Belle Magnifique, |
| 2. Early Richmond,  | 6. Downton,          |
| 3. Black Tartarian, | 7. Elton,            |
| 4. Black Eagle,     | 8. Kentish or Pie.   |

#### RASPBERRIES.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Brinckle's Orange, | 4. Philadelphia, |
| 2. Hornet,            | 5. Clarke,       |
| 3. Catawissa,         | 6. Bristol.      |

#### STRAWBERRIES.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Russell's Prolific, | 3. Hovey's Seedling, |
| 2. Triomphe de Gand,   | 4. Albany Seedling.  |

#### CURRANTS.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Black Naples, | 2. Red Dutch. |
|------------------|---------------|

#### GOOSEBERRIES.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Houghton, | 2. Downing. |
|--------------|-------------|

#### BLACKBERRIES.

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. New Rochelle,   | 2. Dorchester, |
| 3. Wilson's Early, |                |

It is better that those who intend to cultivate fruit and have to make purchases, should take this list with them to the nursery, and adhere to it as far as possible. It is not fair to the nurseryman to ask *him* for a list of the best sorts, as he has all kinds to sell to accommodate every taste and demand.

In the face of the meeting of the American Pomological Society we publish the above. This distinguished body of scientific fruit-producers will doubtless give us their list, revised, in a little while, but whatever that may be we are not restrained from recommending the foregoing as meeting the requirements of most sections of the country acceptably and well. If the forthcoming list of the superior authority shall contain anything that will add to the value and completeness of our modest programme we shall be swift to adopt it.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

### The Best Wash for Trees.

October is perhaps the best period for the autumn scraping and washing of fruit-trees. The insects which hide in the bark and crevices of the trees, have by that time retired to their winter quarters and can be easily destroyed. There is nothing equal as a "wash" with which to scrub the trees than a preparation of say one pound of whale-oil soap to a large bucket of water, well dissolved. There is nothing more nauseous to insects than this. It will lay "cold" everything that we have tried it on but the curculio—that, however, cares no more for the mixture, even though accompanied with sulphur, lime-water and tobacco juice, than if it were a gingerly dose of pure spring water. But rose-bugs, and the steel-blue grape-bug, surrender to its power incontinently. Every farmer and gardener ought to have a supply of this soap on hand for use whenever necessary.

Apple and pear trees well scraped and then washed with this preparation will not only be freed from some of the chief insects preying upon foliage and fruit, but will sensibly feel its invigorating effects.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Here is a good manure for potatoes: Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, then stir in one bushel of fine salt, then mix in loam enough so that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at a planting.



### Autumn Planting of Small Fruits.

Many are in doubt as to the expediency of planting small fruits in the autumn. On very heavy, undrained soils, such as heave very badly, the practice may be questionable, but on any soil in suitable condition for fruit growing, some species succeed better transplanted in November than in spring.—Among these I would name blackberries and black raspberries. In these the germs of next year's canes are short, and not easily broken off in handling.—But if planting be deferred until spring, the germs begin to grow, and are very tender and brittle, and with the most careful handling many will get broken off. A plant with the developed germs destroyed is not certain to fail, as there are other germs more or less developed that may come on, but they will never make so strong plants as the leading ones will.

Again, when planted in the fall, the plant is in its place ready to push into growth as soon as spring opens, and it can hardly fail to make a larger growth the first season than if transplanted after it has started. The red raspberry is a little more tender, but I would not hesitate to transplant it in November. After transplanting, I would throw a fork full of manure upon every plant, not only to act as a winter protection, but also as a fertilizer. It is much better to manure thus, upon the surface, than to work the manure around the roots. In fact, I would advise treating all species of small fruits in this way, for manuring, if not required for protection.

The proper way to manure old plantations of raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, &c., is to apply the manure upon the surface in autumn. It then becomes washed in to the roots ready to be appropriated to the early growth the succeeding spring, whereas if applied in the spring, it only becomes digested in time to nourish the later growth, which in consequence becomes so rank and prolonged as to endanger its maturity.—*P. C. Reynolds, Rochester, N. Y.*

**GROUND HAY.**—Joseph Kirk, of Pittsburg, Pa., states that for some time past he has been experimenting with hay, and has ascertained that grinding it the same as grain greatly increases its invigorating power when fed to stock. He prepared a cutter and crusher on a new principle, by means of which ten tons of hay can be prepared in a day at an expense not exceeding one dollar per ton. When ground it is not unlike crushed oats, except in color, a bushel weighing from 32 to 36 pounds. Mixed with chopped oats or corn it makes excellent food for stock, while much is saved that would otherwise be lost in consequence of more perfect mastication.

**PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT.**—By P. T. Quinn, Practical Horticulturist. New York: Published by The Tribune Association.

In Maryland, and in the States to the south of us, the cultivation of the pear has not generally proved profitable. The fine old varieties which formerly did so well with us have of latter years failed to maintain their former reputation. Occasionally, however, our pears do remarkably well, but as a rule they do badly. Whether this arises from defective cultivation or from changes in the soil in which they were formerly grown we do not pretend to say. Mr. Quinn considers their failure is owing to neglect and carelessness on the part of the grower, and in the volume before us lays down rules whereby the culture of the pear may be made profitable for market purposes, and thus this fine fruit be brought into most general use.

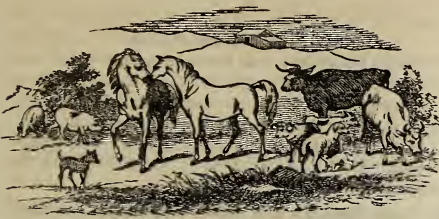
**SURFACE MANURING.**—Some farmers are of the opinion that grass on what is denominated wheat ground cannot be successfully grown more than two or three years without breaking up, taking a crop of grain, and reseeding to grass again. This is probably a mistake. A good top-dressing of manure on the meadow in the fall or early in the spring, will obviate the necessity of breaking and seeding over again, will give greater depth and continuity to the sod, and increased richness to the grasses grown upon it. By surface manuring in autumn, when the days are comparatively short, the escape of ammonia from the spread manure will be very slight, while the increased vigor given to the grass the ensuing spring will be of a very marked character. Top-dressing meadows is steadily gaining in the estimation of farmers, and as a favorable season for making the application is near at hand, those having the ground and the material for enriching it, will do well to make the trial before the setting in of winter.

**SAVING CABBAGES.**—We know of no better way to preserve cabbages through the winter than that which we have recommended for a number of years. It is to plant or set them up in rows as they grow—that is with the roots down—fill in between with soil pretty freely, then make a covering by planting two posts where there is a fence to rest on, or four where there is not, allowing for a pitch to carry off the water; lay bean-poles opposite the way of the pitch and cover with cornfodder or straw. We have kept our cabbages for more than a dozen years this way in a perfect state through the winter and into the spring, and could even up to the first of May if desirable.

**WHY are cndrs like the opposite house? Because they are over the whey.**



## Live Stock Register.



### Thorough-Bred and Full Blood.

The question is asked : What is the difference between the two terms used in the heading ?

Thorough-bred horses are those of Arabian descent—*pure*—both on the side of sire and dam, tracing their origin back to *Godolphin* Arabian, or the *Darley* Arabian, or English racer. Full Blood is a term frequently used to express the same idea, even by such writers on horse-ology as Dr. Jennings.—In horses there other breeds, if you please, viz : a certain type that has been adhered to and bred in-and-in so as to fix a breed—for instance, the Morgan, the Blackhawk, (himself a Morgan,) the Percheron, the Conestoga—consequently there are full blood Morgans, &c. ; but no one at all acquainted with the term will denominate such as *thorough-bred*.—In horses, none are considered thorough-bred except the racer of Arabian descent, as stated above.

Much such pre-eminence is claimed for the Short Horn (Durham) cattle, though not conceded by breeders of Devons or Ayrshires and other breeds.—According to our notion of things, it would be just as proper to say, a thorough-bred Devon or Jersey, as to say thorough-bred Short Horn. But, if any one breed of cattle, more than any other, deserves such a distinction (if it be so interpreted) it is unquestionably due to the Short Horns.

Another view of the matter would be presented by a mating of two full blood animals of two distinct breeds. This has frequently been done to obtain color ; in breeding a Short Horn to a Devon the product would be a full blood, though not a thorough-bred. We believe that an animal three-quarters Short Horn and one-fourth Devon would be a full blood, and would be permitted to compete as such for a prize in a class of full bloods. If we are not mistaken, a fifteen-sixteenths blooded animal has been allowed to compete as a full blood at the Illinois State Agricultural fairs. Generally speaking, the terms are used as synonymous.

If the question is raised with regard to thorough-bred horses, reference is had to the Turf Register : the Record must show both sire and dam, and their

g. g. g. g.'s, &c. On the side of cattle we have the *Short Horn* herd books, the *Devon* herd books, and, we believe, authorities also for the Ayrshires and Jerseys as umpires.

It ought not be omitted here to notice that this matter of full bloods has been carried so far down in the scale of animals as sheep and swine, and justly too.

Of course we have thorough-bred chickens, such as the Mountain Game and other fighting stock ; then we have full blood Cochins, Bramahs, Chittagongs, Houdans, Creve Cœurs, Bantams, Dominiques, and so on *ad infinitum*. None but the fighting stock, however, is considered worthy to be called thorough-bred.

P. S. We just take up an exchange and find two illustrations on the outside page headed respectively, "Thorough-bred Ayrshire Cow, Kate," and "Thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull, Canada," corroborating testimony of what we had written above.—*Rural World*.

Do CATTLE LOSE THEIR CUDS?—I think they do not, but I know of a number of persons who, as soon as an ox or a cow is taken sick from any cause, (and of course the animals do not chew their cud while sick,) make them a cud ; some using codfish skin and sweet elder bark and yeast, another preparing a wad of hay in some mysterious way, another giving a piece of salt pork. Of course none of these things will hurt the animal. The question is, where do they get the first cud ? It is certainly not made by the hand of man, and put into the calf's mouth ; on the contrary, the little calf at three or four weeks old is seen chewing his cud. In my opinion, when animals are taken sick, no matter what causes the sickness, they stop chewing their cud from the same reason that a person loses his appetite, but as soon as they are restored to health by letting nature have its course, or by assisting nature with some mild medicine, they get well, and their appetite returns and they will raise and chew their cud as before.—*Cor. Western Rural*.

To HORSEMEN.—A correspondent of the Scientific American gives this advice to horsemen :—"Whenever they notice their horse directing his ears to any point whatever, or indicating the slightest disposition to become afraid, let them, instead of pulling the rein to bring the horse toward the object causing its nervousness, pull it on the opposite side.—This will instantly divert the attention of the horse from the object which is exciting his suspicion, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the horse will pay no more attention to the object from which he will fly away if forcibly driven to it by pulling the wrong rein."

## Controlling the Sex of Animals.

This is not a new subject, but one that has long been under discussion, and one on which theories without number have been advanced, tried and proved worthless and been forgotten.

The theory of controlling the sex of the offspring by giving the male to the female at different periods of her heat is not new; it was advanced many years ago by a Swiss breeder, and seems to find many friends, but still none have as yet been able to control the sex with sufficient certainty to form a definite and reliable rule.

I am of the opinion that the sex of the offspring is determined at the time of copulation, and that when the breeder comes to understand all the conditions and circumstances, that he may control the sex of his domestic animals with unerring certainty.

I am however of the opinion that the sexual vigor of the parents at the time of copulation is one of the principal controlling influences.

I have observed that mature vigorous males coupled with weak females usually produce male offspring, and *vice versa*. I am, therefore, of the opinion that each parent inclines to produce its own sex, and that when the two opposing inclinations are brought together the strongest sexual vigor prevails.

This I have observed: that when I turn in to my ewes strong, vigorous bucks and they find but few ewes in season, buck lambs strongly preponderate; but as the season advances and ewes come in as fast or faster than they can be served, and the bucks become somewhat run down, a large majority of the lambs are ewes; and again, toward the close of the season, when the ewes come in but a few at a time, and the bucks have somewhat recuperated their strength and vigor, the lambs are mostly bucks.

And I have observed that a vigorous boar gets mostly boar pigs. One season, (1865) I allowed a vigorous aged boar to run in the pasture with some young sows, and he of course served each of them as soon as they were in heat, and the result was that out of about fifty pigs I had not to exceed half a dozen males.—*Cor. Western Stock Journal.*

**FATTENING HOGS EARLY.**—Assuming that the corn crop will be generally short this season, and the price of this article will be relatively high, it is urged that the process of fattening should be commenced early in September, as a means of economy. These animals take on flesh faster in the mild weather of autumn than in the more rigorous temperature of December. Besides, early fattening enables the farmer to make use of immature corn to advantage, and thus mitigate the drafts on the sounder portion of the crop, which is likely to rule too high to make feeding profitable, especially in winter weather.

## USEFUL RECIPES.

**HOOF-BOUND.**—To cure hoof-bound, rasp the top of the hoof very thin for an inch or more all around the hoof, so as to bring a little blood. As the hoof grows it will give room for the full play of the joint in the middle of the hoof. Hoof-bound is caused by a contraction and lack of elasticity of the outer rim of the hoof. It takes about a year for a horse's hoof to become entirely new. Six months will remedy the lameness caused by hoof-bound, if treated as suggested.

**CRIBBING HORSES.**—The cure is very simple and easily applied. Get some pulverized cayenne pepper and sprinkle it plentifully on the edge of the trough to which your horse is hitched, so that he will suck it up with the first draught of air. If you ride or drive out, carry some with you in a vial, and sprinkle some on the top of a post to which you tie the horse, and he will soon be cured. We have known this remedy to prove effectual.

**COLIC.**—If a horse has the colic give him two tablespoonfuls of soda dissolved in warm water. Repeat the dose every half hour thereafter until the patient is well. For infants with colic, soda in small quantities is invaluable. If persons who are subject to colic will take soda they will have no use for anti-spasmodics as a general thing. I give soda for colic, for the same reason you would use water to put fire out.

The following we glean from the *American Stock Journal*:  
**CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.**—Two oz. rosin, 2 do. saltpetre, 2 do. antimony, (black is best) 2 do. ginger, 1 do. copperas. One table-spoonful to a dose once a day for three days; then skip two or three days, and give again till you have in this way given nine doses or more if you like. It should be given spring and fall, or at any time when the animal is not doing well. It is as good as Sloan's condition powder and costs but a trifle. The recipe has been sold as high as fifty dollars.

**AN EXCELLENT HORSE LINIMENT.**—Take 1 pint alcohol,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce Castile soap,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce gum camphor,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of sal ammoniac. When these are dissolved, add 1 ounce of laudanum, 1 ounce origanum,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oil sassafras, and 2 ounces spirits of hartshorn. Bathe freely. Excellent for strains, bruises, sprains, wind-galls.

**THE WAY TO SHOE A HOOF-BOUND HORSE.**—Shoe him with a plain strong shoe, have the shoe to lay on the centre of the heel of the foot; have your shoe beveled on the outside of the heel, from the last nail back, so that when he treads upon the shoe, the pressure of the horse's weight will spread the heel of the foot. Use the hoof ointment upon the heel.

**ALWAYS** loosen the check-rein before giving the horse water. Even if the pail is held so high that the rein is not drawn tight, the position is not a natural one in which to drink.

**CURE FOR A SPRUNG-KNEED HORSE.**—When it is caused by a contraction of the muscles or sinews.

**Treatment—Remedy.**—Pare down the heels of his feet as low as possible, have him shod with a toe upon his shoe, and no corks. Use a penetrating liniment, which will cause the sinews to stretch. Take half-pint of spirits of wine, 1 oz. bear's oil, 1 oz. neat's foot oil, 1 oz. spirits of camphor, 1 oz. oil of origanum, 1 oz. oil of sassafras, 1 oz. laudanum; mix it all well in a bottle; rub it in well with the hand. This is a very penetrating liniment and will effect a cure.

The ties that connect business men—advertise.



## The Poultry House.

### How Eggs Hatch.

People have an idea that the hen sits on the egg for a certain time, and that when the time comes for hatching the chick bursts forth. There never was a greater mistake. The chick, until liberated from the shell by "outside aid," is as incapable of motion as if it formed a solid within the egg, which it nearly does. You might as well enclose a man in an iron boiler, and tell him to get out without tools, as expect a chick to get out of the shell without help. The chick grows and swells in the inside of the shell, until at last the excrescence on the point of the beak of the bird presses against the inside of the shell, and bursts up a small scale; of course when it does this, it at the same time breaks "in that spot" the inside skin of the egg. This admits the air; in a short time it breathes and gets strength to cry loudly. The hen then sets to work to liberate it; she brings it forward under the feathers of the crop, and supporting it between the breast bone and the nest, begins the work of setting her progeny free. She hitches the point of her beak into the hole formed by the raising of the scale by the chick's beak, and breaks away the egg skin or shell all round the greatest diameter of the egg. The joint efforts of the hen without and the chick within then liberate the prisoner, and he struggles into existence, and gets dry under the feathers, and with the natural heat of the hen.

All female birds, which set on their eggs to hatch them, have the hook in the beak strongly developed. Even the broad-billed duck and the goose have these hooks specially developed, and with them they liberate their young. In Australia, where everything seems to be by contraries, it is the cock of the brush turkey that hatches the eggs and not the hen. It would be interesting to know whether the hook of the beak is better adapted for this service in the male of that bird than in the female; the hook on the beak of the ordinary cock of the common fowl is quite different from that of the hen—it is adapted for wounding in fight, but not for the hatching of eggs.—*Ex.*

VALUABLE RECIPE FOR CHOLERA IN POULTRY.—Tobacco water, made by boiling tobacco in water.—Mix the food with it; try this two or three days; then try powdered alum the same length of time; then chicken powder ditto. Continue this remedy as long as your poultry are troubled with the affection, and you will find it very successful. I have tried it for three years, without fail. A teaspoonful of alum in a half gallon of meal; the chicken powder according to directions.—*Cor. Country Gent.*

## The Dairy.

### On Making and Putting Down Butter for Winter Use.

When milking be sure your hands are clean, strain and place in crocks in a cool place in a good milk house. Some argue long crocks are the best, some that shallow are the best; although the shallow crock will raise cream the quickest, they are not so good as deep ones, as the cream is not so good; let them stand in the water until the cream is perfectly separated, then skim and put the cream into a large crock, where it is allowed to remain until it is perfectly sour. Here we may notice that the crocks and all vessels used should be scalded every time before they are layed after using. In cold weather it is sometimes needful to warm the sour cream before churning, but it is seldom the case; freezing and scalding both spoil the cream, for making good butter, churn in an up and down churn, which is undoubtedly the best churn there is to be found, never use scalding water, as it ruins the butter, but give good elbow grease till done. Although in dairies of more than one or two cows a dog or horse power may be added, which saves a great deal of hard work. Take out the butter immediately and work out all the milk possible, then add a little salt and let it stand until the next morning, when it should be worked over again, allowing no milk to remain in it. Then your butter crock scalded and rubbed with salt, place the butter in it, packing as tight as possible, cover with a brine which is to be made of salt and water.—*Am. Stock Journal.*

KEEPING CREAM.—The following extract from a letter in the *Practical Farmer*, written by an old butter-maker, contains some timely suggestions:

Cream should not stand long before churning.—This, however, will to a certain extent depend on the number of cows. Where there are but two or three, churning is a slow process; and unless great care is observed in gathering, good butter will not be had. The cream should be kept in a cool, clean, sweet place, and should be stirred every day at least once, until ready for churning. It should never, under any circumstances, stand longer than a week. It is more profitable to use the cream while it is fresh and good for table purposes. For cooking, fresh cream is better than butter, and infinitely cheaper and better than butter that is made from ten to twelve days' gathering. Such butter is usually white and soft, and without a particle of good butter taste about it.

Base all your actions upon a principle of justice, preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on the cost.

*From the New York Evening Mail.*

## THE VINE IN EUROPE.

Recent Observations by an American Vine-Grower.

Practical Details for Practical Men.

BY CLARKE BELL.

### In Prussia.

The vine was more rarely seen in Prussia proper, and while it was not entirely lost, it was only in good locations, on southern and eastern hillsides, that I saw it at all.

Wherever the vine was cultivated it was grown usually in the German method, and resembled those vineyards planted by the Germans in Ohio and Missouri, and some of the earlier vineyards on Crooked Lake, New York.

The vine was planted together in rows not more than four feet apart, and frequently as thickly as three or four feet in the row, and trained usually to a single stake.

It scarcely attained much height, and was usually three, four, and in exceptional instances five feet high.

The vine itself was small and fragile, and exhibited nothing of that luxuriance of growth seen in Italy, the Tyrol, or in America.

It bears apparently a similar relation to the plant grown here that a dwarf pear does to a standard, and must be considered on questions of culture to have as much difference in all respects as those.

The only exceptions to the method of training and pruning the vine in Prussia from that above described, that I observed, was in passing by river through Saxon Switzerland on one of the little steamboats that navigate the Elbe, in the vicinity of Dresden.

The approaches by river to this city resemble very much the Hudson. It is the scenery of the lower part of the latter river in miniature. The shores are adorned with magnificent palaces, villas, and country seats, with grounds beautified in the most tasteful manner, while along all the slope, and down to the water's edge, and all along, are seen splendid vineyards that quite resemble in the arrangement of the terraces and the training of the vines upon trellises our better American vineyards, excepting only that the vine was smaller and even of less luxuriant growth.

It was not uncommon to see here terraces of expensive construction sometimes faced with stone and sometimes covered with sod, upon which the vine was planted in drills, four and five feet apart, and trained upon trellises that were supported by stakes set regularly in the row of sufficient strength to support the trellis, and which was a permanent and substantial structure. These trellises run only four, and sometimes five, feet high, and were often about the same distance apart; they were cultivated to the highest point, and in some instances were attached and belonged to the estate of a man of wealth, and in no case in the hands of poor men or of the peasants, and were in this, as well as in every other respect, exceptional to the vineyards of Prussia.

As Prussia (and in speaking of that country I do not include Germany on the Rhine, which should be considered separately, by reason of the impor-

tance of the culture in these sections) is so far north it is hardly considered a wine growing country in the sense of the term as applied to France, Italy or the Rhine, still it grows considerable fruit.

It has more climatic difficulties with which to contend than the countries to the south of it, and the vineyards are more frequently injured by the frosts.

Their greatest dangers, in this regard, are the frosts of Spring, in the months of April and May, in those seasons which have had Winters of unusual mildness, and when March has been so mild and pleasant as to have prematurely started the buds.

The crop is sometimes entirely destroyed in this way, and ruined from the same causes as the peach crop in the northern states is often lost.

Very many expedients are resorted to to prevent this. When the night has been so severe as to indicate frost, an hour before sunrise numerous fires are kindled throughout the vineyard. Large torches of straw are lighted and carried on fire by men through the vineyard and close to the vines. Four or five persons will go over one arpent of vines thoroughly in this manner, and this artificial work is kept going until the sun shines. This is also done in the vineyards of Germany and the Rhine.

The burning of a newspaper in a grate, as all know, will throw out an unusual amount of heat, and they utilize this principle with the best means they can command. Their theory is that the injury is not from the cold itself, but from the action of the sun upon the frost, and they seek artificially to melt or soften the frost before the sun touches it.

From the late frosts of the autumn a most singular preservative is used in Prussia, and to me an entirely novel one. It is not confined to vineyards, but it is frequently adopted for various kinds of fruit.

Long cords are made out of straw, the bark of trees, or hemp twisted into a rope of considerable size. They place a vessel of spring water at a distance of twelve or fifteen feet from the tree or vine, and then surround the fruit tree with this cord, placing both ends of the same in the vessel of water. It is not necessary to have many vessels; one will do for a whole trellis, if the cord is connected and both ends are in the water. By joining the cords properly together a great number of vines or trees can be thus surrounded, and it is claimed that this singular remedy is completely effectual in saving the fruit from the effect of the late frosts.

There can be no doubt of the fact that a current of water brought by any means in contiguity with the fruit would affect the atmosphere in its immediate vicinity. If a trial should demonstrate that this means would be efficacious in our American vineyards in the more Northern latitudes in case of the early frosts of October, it would be very valuable information, indeed, to those proprietors who suffered in the seasons of 1867 and 1868. I should think it was well worth the trial, as it is comparatively inexpensive. The wines of Prussia cannot at all compare in quality with those of Germany and the Rhine, with which they should, of course, be classed.

Perhaps the finest are those of Saxony, and the wine of Meissen, near Dresden, and of Guben would doubtless be considered the best. The wines consumed in Prussia proper are those in the main of Germany and the Rhine, and no considerable proportion of the amount consumed in that country are grown within it. Now that recent political



changes have advanced Prussia's glory, at the apparent expense of the United Germany, which has been the dream of that race, we prefer to reserve for a future article the vineyards of Germany and the Rhine, without detracting from the authority of the King of Prussia over the States that have so lately united their political destinies with the new Germany of to-day.

**KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.**—The potatoes should be taken from the ground so that they are not bruised, and left in the sun till they are quite dry. The manner of storing them to keep over the winter will depend on the conveniences at hand. If you have a cool, dry cellar, that will answer well for storing them in; or if you have an open chamber or attic over the cook room that does not freeze, they may be placed there. They will keep best and be in the best condition for the table if they are kept in a temperature which is quite cool. The atmosphere of the room should be dry, but not so dry as to shrivel them. Sweet potatoes will not keep if placed in heaps like common potatoes, they require some substance between them to keep them from coming in contact and to absorb moisture. A great number of things have been recommended for this purpose, as oats, saw-dust, chaff, cut-straw and bran. These substances are useful to keep the rot from spreading from one potato to another. Many recommend sand for packing them in; if this is used it should be well dried in the sun. We have recently seen rotten wood recommended in a Southern paper, as the best substance to use in packing. Old flour barrels are very convenient for packing purposes. Put a thin layer of either of the materials spoken of on the bottom; then put on a layer of the potatoes as close as they can be put without touching, and continue in this manner to the top of the barrel, which may then be headed up.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**STORING POTATOES.**—If potatoes are to be stored in a cellar, it must be either naturally dry or made so by proper drainage. The potatoes ought also to be dry when put into it—that is they should lay for an hour or two at least, after digging, before they are carted to the cellar. It makes them cleaner, of course, to knock all the dirt off from them while picking them up, and keep that which settles to the wagon floor from going in with them; but they will keep better in the bin if these precautions are not taken, and a considerable portion of dry earth is allowed to go in with them.

**WANTS A FARM.**—We call attention to the advertisement of J. N. Rogers, of Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Va., who desires to work a farm on shares.—He can give satisfactory reference.

## HOW TO BUILD AN ICE-HOUSE.

A subscriber wishes to know how to construct an ice-house that will supply four families; whether to make above or below ground; in a grove by the side of a stream, or on the open prairie, etc.

There are very few men who favor making ice-houses under ground, as it is found that ice wastes faster from the heat derived from the earth than from that received directly from the sun. We would commend building in the shade rather than on the open prairie, as the air would be somewhat cooler. Near the stream would be a convenient site for the building, as it would be little trouble to put the blocks of ice into it, and the spaces between the blocks could then be easily filled with water and frozen during some of the severest days of winter. Wood is generally regarded as the cheapest and best material to use in the construction of an ice-house, as it is necessary to have a hollow or double wall and a filling of some non-conducting substance in any case.

A building eight feet high, eight by twelve on the ground, would doubtless be of sufficient capacity for supplying four families and allow one-fourth of the ice to go to waste.

Many persons build ice-houses by placing the sills directly on the ground; but our experience is that the ice will keep better if the building is entirely supported by upright posts, which we would prefer to have imbedded in charcoal. This allows a free circulation of air under the building, and provides for suitable drainage. The only difference between building an ice-house and any other building, is that it must be a double building—one inside of the other—at least as far as the walls are concerned. The space between the walls will depend upon the efficiency of the non-conductor used for filling; if it is to be pulverized charcoal, six inches would be sufficient; but if saw dust or spent tan bark is to be the material, then a foot would be the proper distance. The roof may be made double like the wall, but it is a cheaper plan to make a floor across from the eaves, which may be covered on top with loose saw dust. If this plan be adopted, the walls of the gable ends may be single, and a door can be cut through one of them and through the floor across the eaves, through which the ice can be passed into the building. It is well to divide off a few feet on each end of the building for cooling room for milk or a room for keeping fresh meat and vegetables. The doors leading into and out of this room should be double like the walls, and may be either fitted with heavy hinges or made to slide. An ice-house should be opened but once a day, which should be as early in the morning as possible.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

## The Florist.

### Culture of the Hyacinth in Glasses.

Of all the plants with which we are acquainted, the Hyacinth is the most suitable for this elegant, though somewhat unnatural system of culture; and here we would just remark that failures may be more generally traced to mistaken kindness than to neglect. Its roots, like those of other plants, shun the light with instinctive care; therefore, dark-colored glass should be selected. *Never use spring water if you can get clear rain water.* Place the bulbs in the glasses and fill with rain water so that it barely touches the bottom of the bulbs, and set them in a dark, cool, dry cellar or closet. When the bulb rests in the water at once, there is slight danger of mouldiness ensuing. Examine them occasionally, and remove gently any scales that may be decaying, but be very careful not to injure the young roots. When the glasses are moderately filled with roots, which will be the case in three or four weeks, remove them to where the plants will receive moderate light; and as soon as the plants assume a healthy green color, to the lightest possible situation, and where they can have abundance of fresh air. A close, heated atmosphere is very unfavorable to the development of handsome spikes of bloom. When in actual growth, keep them as near the glass as convenient, and turn them occasionally to prevent long, weakly, ill-shaped stems; the water should be changed at least every three weeks, using pure rain water, of about the *same temperature* as the bulbs may be growing in. The flowers will receive a check if you do not attend to this. A small piece of charcoal will keep the water sweet longer. The bulbs may be set in a tray of soil or moss until the roots are one or two inches long; where much is done in this way, and glasses are deemed more ornamental than pots, the general collection may be grown in small pots as above and at any period, even when in full bloom, they may be transferred from the pots to the glasses; all that is necessary is to procure a pail of water warmed to about 60°; turn the plant out of the pot, place the ball in the water, and gently wash away the soil; the roots may then be easily placed in the glasses in water, holding a little manure clear in suspension.

When the roots have nearly reached the bottom of the glass, there sometimes collects at the extremity of each a pellicle or covering of mucous matter. This soon stops up the mouths of the roots, by which the food of the plant is conveyed to the leaves. To prevent this the roots should be drawn carefully out of the glasses, and a wide vessel should be placed handy filled with clean water. In this immerse the roots of the bulb, and draw the mass carefully

through the hand, pressing them gently. Do this two or three times, until the roots are white and clean. Whilst one person is doing this, let another be washing out the glass, and wiping it quite clean and dry. Then gradually work the clean washed roots into the glass, before putting in any water.—To get them in when numerous it will be found necessary to twist them around until they reach their old quarters, and the bulb rests upon the neck of the glass; then fill the glass with clear rain or soft water, and replace it in the window. Once washing will generally be sufficient. After this no more care will be necessary, excepting occasionally changing the water.

For giving vigor to the plants, and color to the flowers, we know of no better means than to dissolve in a quart of rain water an ounce of guano, and to pour one teaspoonful of that into each bottle once a fortnight after the flowers begin to appear. For style and utility we would recommend glasses of Tye's pattern.—*B. K. Bliss & Son's Catalogue.*

**PLANTING BULBS.**—This can be done any time this month or next, provided the ground is not frozen. The varieties mostly planted in autumn are hyacinths, tulips, crocusses, snow-drops, narcissus, crown imperials, &c. They require a rich, light, somewhat sandy soil, and should be set two inches below the surface. Hyacinths, to have them in perfection, should be replanted every fall, but the others may remain in the ground for two or three years. The chrysanthemum and gladiolus should be taken up as soon as their leaves are dead, and either buried in sand in the cellar or placed on a shelf or an open closet where the mice cannot reach them, and where they will not freeze.

**MORE PRECIOUS THAN RUBIES.**—Would it not please you to pick up strings of pearls, drops of diamonds and precious stones, as you pass along the street? It would make you feel happy for a month to come. Such happiness you can give to others. How, do you ask? By dropping sweet words as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones, which can never be lost, of which none can deprive you. Speak to that orphan child; bright diamonds flash in his eyes. Smile on the sad and dejected; a joy suffuses his cheek more brilliant than the most precious stones. By the wayside, amid the city's din and at the fireside of the poor, drop words and smiles to cheer and bless. You will feel happier when resting upon your pillow at the close of the day, than if you had picked a score of perishing jewels. The latter fade and crumble in time; the former grow brighter with age, and produce happier reflections forever.

Is getting "tight" the result of "loose habits?"



## BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

**Statement of its New Alliances and Connections—Increased Earnings—Growth of the Business of Baltimore—Attraction of Capitalists, &c.**

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Camden Station, on September 8th last, President GARRETT made the following statement in reference to the business of the road :

Within a brief period the relations of the Baltimore and Ohio Company have so materially changed, and openings for a great increase of the business of Baltimore with extensive and important regions have been so effectually secured by new connections, combinations and contracts formed in the West, that a statement in reference to the agreements and their effects will doubtless prove interesting.

The board will remember that on the 1st of July the contract with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company went into operation. That line is 116 miles in length, extending from Newark, on the Central Ohio division, to the city of Sandusky, on Lake Erie. Passing under the charge of this company permanently, it is now known as the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This road extends through five of the richest and most important counties in the State of Ohio, namely: Licking, Knox, Richland, Huron and Erie. It passes also through a number of important places. It commences at the city of Newark, at the junction with the Central Ohio division. This city, with a population of 9,000, has extensive manufactures and a large and increasing business.

The road passes through the prosperous and enterprising city of Mount Vernon, which contains a population of seven thousand. Within five miles of Mount Vernon is situated Gambier, the seat of the successful and distinguished institution, Kenyon College, the students of which and the adjacent population use this road as their chief avenue of communication. Mansfield, also upon the line, is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, with large establishments for various manufactures, and an active and large commerce. Besides these principal places, important towns are located at a number of points on the line—each of which has a fertile back country for its support.

The city of Sandusky is a port of entry, and possesses one of the best harbors upon the lakes. Its present population is fifteen thousand, which is rapidly increasing. Its traffic is large in lumber, wool, flour, grain, fish, grapes, wine, &c. Its manufacturing interests are varied and extensive. Heretofore Sandusky has been without direct relation with any Eastern seaport. Its trade has not, it is believed for this reason, been developed to the extent to which it is legitimately entitled. With the improved and direct relation now established with the city of Baltimore—the entire line of railway (595 miles) being under one management—the cars transported through without break of bulk, combined with the conveniences and economy of shipment from this point by the regular lines of steamers to Europe, to the Atlantic, and especially to Southern ports, it is anticipated that the business of Sandusky will rapidly enlarge and improve. Such an additional direct outlet for the commerce of the great lakes to the city of Baltimore, with advantage to many great interests, will, doubtless, attract a large increase to the commerce of the port of Sandusky.

The relations of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, through the Marietta and Cincinnati road, under the contract which has been recently made with the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad Company, are also proving of a highly interesting character. That road and its branches pass through Hamilton county, Ohio; Ripley, Decatur, Shelby, Dearborn, Johnson, Marion, Boone, Clinton, Tippecanoe, Franklin, Wayne and Henry counties in Indiana, all of which are populous and fertile, and afford a heavy and growing traffic.

It is strange that the chief difficulty which is alleged in transferring to Baltimore a large portion of the immense business of these counties, and also from the region of the Lake Erie division—counties which embrace a population of 600,000—arises from a want of knowledge of and relations with Baltimore merchants on the part of the business men of these sections. So little direct intercourse has heretofore existed with Baltimore that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, in securing these lines of communication, with preparations for the most economical transportation of an enormous business, will enable the merchants of Baltimore who will appreciate the advantages which they can thus

control to transfer a most valuable traffic to this city which has heretofore passed to New York.

A number of our merchants have recently been induced to visit these important sections of Ohio and Indiana, and already business has commenced to flow to Baltimore in a much enlarged volume. With proper energy and enterprise, which will beyond doubt be exerted as soon as the subject is generally understood, a rich harvest of increased business for this community can beyond question be commanded. These roads are equally important in their chains of connections. The main line of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road is 179 miles in length. It operates leased roads from Fairband (95 miles northwest from Cincinnati) to Martinsville, 53 miles; and from Valley Junction (18 miles west of Cincinnati) to Hagerstown, 70 miles; and from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburg, 25 miles, making an aggregate of 301 miles.

That company has also important and favorable contracts for through business with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute roads, and will, under existing contracts, have similar arrangements with the new road between Terre Haute and Indianapolis and the Vincennes line when completed.

In addition to these connections from Cincinnati, the Baltimore and Ohio Company has the most friendly relations with the Ohio and Mississippi road, with which it is transacting a large reciprocal business between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Amidst the tremendous efforts and conflicts of the past few months of the great Trunk lines, in connection with western business, the power and capacity of the Baltimore and Ohio road to maintain satisfactory results under its enlarged arrangements have been exhibited.

It is interesting to note that the revenues of the main stem and branches—which, in the corresponding month in 1888, were in the aggregate \$790,059 99, in the past month of August, notwithstanding the unprecedented difficulties in rates, amounted to \$1,036,244 29, exhibiting an increase of \$246,184 30. Of this amount, however, \$40,889 21 was derived from the Lake Erie division. Deducting this sum, an increase of \$205,295 09 is shown in the general business of the company.

The company has made special efforts within the past year to afford increased facilities and advantages for the passenger business. Arrangements are in progress for further improvements.

The extensive building being erected at Mount Clare for the construction and quick repair of passenger cars is rapidly approaching completion, and large as they have been heretofore the facilities for this work will be materially increased upon the completion of that structure. In May last, availing at the earliest practicable period of the completion of the arching of the tunnels on the Parkersburg branch, and of the improved condition of the Marietta and Cincinnati road, this company organized a fast line, running between Baltimore and Cincinnati in twenty-three hours and thirty minutes, a time unprecedented in the history of travel between these cities.

That line has been run with marked success. It made the time with great uniformity and safety in two hours and fifty minutes less than the shortest time made by the Pennsylvania road. In the recent schedule adopted by the Pennsylvania road, our line still reaches Cincinnati two hours and twenty minutes in advance of their quickest line. The Baltimore and Ohio Company also furnishes to travelers from Washington to Cincinnati an advantage of three hours and ten minutes in advance of the quickest time by the Pennsylvania road. The result has been that the road, with its increased advantages, its comfortable cars, its line improved with superior iron and a large quantity of steel rails, its bridges and structures in the most perfect condition, and the singular safety and immunity from accidents, has not only increased its ordinary business, but has attracted a very large traffic from the city of New York and the New England States.

The facilities and economies which Baltimore now possesses in connection with its European steamship arrangements, and its lines of steamers to every important Southern port, continue to attract great attention in the West, as well as abroad. The company has been informed that a number of extensive houses which have heretofore had their relations almost exclusively with New York, are about organizing houses and branches in the city of Baltimore, in order to avail of the economies and advantages of this port. To add to and complete the advantages of this city, another enterprise, however, has been urged. Gradually the system of shipping the cereal products of the West unground is taking the place of shipment of flour. In order to handle grain in the most economical manner it is being shipped, to a large extent, in cars *in bulk*, and this company has prepared a large number of cars, which pass through from distant points in the West without change in this city.



It is justly stated that the absence of a facility offered elsewhere—of an extensive grain elevator—is a disadvantage to this market. Whilst it would seem that the enterprise of others should have, as we had hoped, supplied this requirement, yet, as an injurious delay is occurring, the president is prepared to recommend to the board that this company, in addition to its various and extensive works in progress, shall undertake to build a first-class elevator and thus furnish an essential facility for this important trade.

The value of the roads in alliance with this company, important as it is in their immediate and direct relations, extends much farther. In the case of the Lake Erie division it is proper to state that the officers of this company have had the most full and satisfactory interviews with the authorities in the Lake Shore lines, and they assure us, in regard to the business of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, that they are anxious to have the most friendly co-operation with this road. We, therefore, have close and satisfactory relations with the Cleveland and Toledo and the Michigan Southern and their connections, as also with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and its connections.

It is hoped that the extensive connections and arrangements perfected by the Baltimore and Ohio company, with the advantages of economy and in net results to shippers, will lead to movements on the part of the mercantile interests, East and West, that will cause the business of Baltimore, largely as it has increased, to spring forward with a rapidity and in a volume not heretofore anticipated.

The company has continued not only to enlarge its equipments for coal tonnage, but has built largely of cars with compromise wheels to meet the requirements upon Western roads of a different gauge. Our arrangements to increase our equipment continue to be of a magnitude commensurate with the prospects of a constantly enlarging business.

Subsequent to the remarks of Mr. Garrett, upon motion of Mr. H. M. Warfield, the board unanimously adopted a resolution approving the suggestion of the president and authorizing the construction of a first-class grain elevator upon the company's property at Locust Point.

**MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—We have received the Catalogue for session of 1869, containing list of Trustees, Visitors, Faculty, List of students, Course of Studies, and all information necessary to those interested in the College. Rev. Samuel Regester, D. D. has recently assumed the presidency of this College and from his well known administrative abilities we may anticipate a highly successful session. The College is situated in Prince George's Co., on the Washington railroad, 9 miles from Washington City and 28 from Baltimore. Address E. Madison Mitchell, Registrar, "Maryland Agricultural College," Md.

**ADVERTISERS' GUIDE.**—We have received from the publishers Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago, Illinois, their Advertisers' Guide, showing a complete list of all Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines, published in the United States and Territories for the ready reference of Advertisers.—The Messrs. Cook, Coburn & Co., are favorably known as Newspaper Agents, and are authorized to receive advertisements for all papers in the United States or Territories. It is an old and reliable concern.

**ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE OF THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY FOR SESSION OF 1869-70.**—We have received the catalogue of this College organized two years ago under the auspices of a faculty who stand eminent in their profession. The regular session of the medical department will commence on Monday, 4th of October, and continue until the 22d of February next. The Professors are all well known to the Southern people, and there was in attendance the past two sessions some 300 students. For information address C. W. Chancellor, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is always a friend in need.

### Pamphlets, Catalogues, &c., Received.

From Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa., Annual Trade List of the Cherry Hill Nurseries, for Autumn 1869.

From Ferre, Batchelder & Co., Springfield, Mass., their Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and other Flower Roots, with mode of Culture, &c.

From Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa., his descriptive Catalogue of Bulbs and other Flower Roots, with directions for their culture and management—also choicest flower seeds for Autumn, and Small Fruits for general cultivation.

From B. K. Bliss & Son, New York, their Autumn Catalogue and Floral Guide, containing a choice collection of Dutch and Cape Flowering Bulbs, comprising every variety—with full directions for culture.

From Isidor Bush & Son, Jefferson Co., Missouri, their Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Seed Potatoes, cultivated at Bushberg Vineyards and Orchards, with directions, &c.

From Mahlon Moore, Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa., his wholesale catalogue of Trees, Plants, &c. for Autumn 1869.

From Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, their Trade List of Books, Sunday School Cards, Toy Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments and Psalm Books.

**THE SOUTHERN HORTICULTURIST.**—A monthly devoted to the interest of the South. Edited by Dr. H. A. Swasey, and published at Yazoo, Miss., at \$2 per annum, and is worthy the support of the Southern people.

**THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.**—This is an old and popular magazine. Its moral and religious tone is of the highest character. Edited by Rev. D. Mead, the American News Co., agents, New York—price \$1.50 per annum.

**THE SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER AND HARNESS AND CARRIAGE JOURNAL,** heretofore *one sheet*, having commenced the 13th year, will hereafter be issued as *two* separate weekly papers, price of each \$3.50 per year. Published by Dexter & Co., 17 Spruce Street, New York. To the trade and manufacturer these journals are invaluable.

**AUGUSTA COUNTY (Va.) FAIR.**—The 2d annual exhibition of this county, will be held at Staunton, Va., on the 12th, 13th and 14th of October, 1869, and open to all competitors. The Premiums offered are on the most liberal scale. Officers—John B. Baldwin, president. Jed. Hotchkiss, Secretary and Treasurer.

### STATE FAIRS FOR 1869.

|                                      |                  |                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Virginia.....                        | Richmond.....    | Nov. 2d to 5th.    |
| Mississippi.....                     | Jackson.....     | October 26th.      |
| Maryland.....                        | Baltimore.....   | Oct. 26th to 29th. |
| St. Louis Ag. and Mechanical Asso'n, |                  | Oct. 4th to 10th.  |
| Tennessee.....                       | Nashville.....   | Nov. 9th to 11th.  |
| Oregon.....                          | Salem.....       | Oct. 11th to 16th. |
| Connecticut, Poultry, New Haven..... |                  | Nov. 9th to 11th.  |
| Arkansas.....                        | Little Rock..... | Oct. 19th to 23d.  |

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* fed his pigs turnips from the first week in July to the last of September, giving them no other food.—They did well, growing and keeping in fine condition. He does not believe in cooking white turnips; steamed Swedes, with plenty of meal, are good, but not so good, he thinks, as potatoes.



## Ladies Department.

### THE LONG AGO.

There's a beautiful isle in the long ago,  
All flooded with golden light,  
And a river that flows by the shelving shore  
Whose waters are wondrous bright;  
There's a bark which glides with a snowy sail,  
And the dip of a silver oar,  
And it carries us back to the shining gates  
Of that beautiful past once more:  
Ah! every heart holds some sweet dream  
Of the days that have gone before.

There were bright hopes nursed in the long ago,  
Sweet flowers were gathered there,  
And the walls of this beautiful past are hung  
With many an image fair;  
And oh! there is room for the feet to tread  
This path of the by-gone years,  
There are joys that bloom in memory's fields,  
And a fount for our bitter tears,  
And a grave in which we have garnered up  
All the old-time hopes and fears.

There are beautiful dreams the heart holds dear,  
Bright dreams of the long ago,  
And sacred tears for the perished hopes  
That will never return—ah no!  
And thus in the tangled web of life  
We weave our smiles and tears,  
Yet the soul has its holy memories  
That cling to the parted years—  
Ah! drop the silken curtain now  
O'er the old-time hopes and fears.

Shut out the light of the long ago,  
Close the door of the past again,  
And stifle the yearning thoughts that fill  
The bosom with so much pain;  
Then roll the ponderous stone against  
The tomb that is dug in the heart,  
For why should these buried forms once more  
To life and to beauty start?  
The future may hold some dream as bright,  
That will not so soon depart.

### A CHILD IN COURT.

#### THE POWER OF TRUTH.

The following beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of truth is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, formerly editor of the *Albany State Register*. He was an eye-witness of the scene in one of the higher courts:

A little girl, nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for a felony committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath."

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel, addressing the court, "is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected.—She does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the judge. "Come here, my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidently up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck as she answered:

"No, sir."

She thought he intended to inquire if she ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the judge, who saw her mistake. "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir, I never was in court before?" was the answer.

He handed her an open Bible.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the judge.

"It is the word of the Great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible and listen to what I say," and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

"Now, said the judge, 'you have sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?'"

"I shall be shut up in the State prison," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the judge.

"I shall never go to heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the judge again.

The child took the Bible and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

"I learned that before I could read."

"Has any one talked with you about your being a witness in court here against this man?" inquired the judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we kneeled down together and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before Him. And when I came up here with my father, she kissed me and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the judge, while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray to God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of the truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questions, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by the child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had intrenched himself in lies, until he deemed himself impregnable. Witnesses had falsified fact in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defense. But before her testimony falsehoods were scattered like chaff. The little child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devices of matured villany to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother had prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity,—terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his associates,—with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.

Clover can be plowed down too often in loamy soil. It makes it too loose, and the wheat is more easily frozen out. The surface should be well rolled in the fall, and, if the ground is dry enough, it should be rolled in the spring before the wheat starts much.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**CUCUMBER VINEGAR.**—Pare and cut in thick slices a dozen large cucumbers, put them into a stone jar with a pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one of whole black pepper, a teaspoonful of cayenne, two large onions sliced, and a small bit of garlic. Cover the jar and let it stand four days; then give the whole a boil over a good fire; mix with it another pint of vinegar when you take it from the fire, and when cold filter it through blotting-paper into bottles and seal the corks.

**TOMATO VINEGAR.**—Scald a dozen large tomatoes, take off the skin, and squeeze out a good deal of the juice; then cut them up small; put them into a jar with vinegar and spices as above, adding two or three cloves or allspice if liked, and proceed as with cucumber vinegar. Mushroom vinegar may be prepared in the same way.

**APPLE MERINGUES.**—Fill a small, deep dish half full of stewed apples, or any preserved acid fruit (peaches are very nice), and pour over an icing of the beaten whites of six eggs, and six tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Bake slowly from one to two hours. It can be eaten cold or hot.

**APPLE FLOAT.**—One quart of stewed apples, mashed fine; press them through a sieve, and season with loaf sugar, and flour, with lemon. Stir in the well beaten whites of four eggs, and pile up on a glass bowl half filled with rich cream and milk.

**SOMETHING NEW FOR THE COOK.**—Pumpkins, when very green, say of four to six inches diameter, make a delicious fry. Slice them about half an inch thick, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand over night. Dredge with Indian meal and fry thoroughly till tender throughout. Cucumbers nearly ripe are also excellent, but green squashes are not.—Take the pumpkins in October, when there is no chance of their ripening if left.

**POTATO YEAST.**—Boil one handful of hops in two quarts of water half an hour. Strain it, and return the tea to the kettle. Have ready grated eight large potatoes, or nine small ones, which stir into the tea. Let it boil a minute or two, and it will thicken to a batter. When nearly cold, add half a pint of good yeast. Let it ferment well, then put it into a jar and cover close. Always shake or stir before using it. Use a porcelain kettle for making this yeast, or an iron one tinned inside. A common iron one will turn it dark.

**TO MAKE PURE WINE OF APPLES.**—Take pure cider made from sound ripe apples as it runs from the press; put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full with clean cider; put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out three or four weeks.

**STUFFED CABBAGE.**—Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the place with stuffing made of cooked chicken or veal, chopped very fine, and highly seasoned, rolled into balls with yolk of egg. Then tie the cabbage firmly together, and boil in a covered kettle for two hours.—It makes a very delicious dish, and is often useful for using small pieces of cold meat.

A FARMER being asked if his horses were matched, said: "Yes, they're matched first rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

A GENIUS out West has just patented a machine for making chestnuts out of sweet potatoes. He is a brother to the old man who put handles to prickly pears and sold them for currycombs.

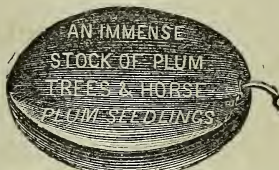
**WANTED, Everywhere, AGENTS—\$100 to \$250 per month.**—Male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address GEO. McEATH-RON, & CO., Nashville, Tennessee.

**Caution.**—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

## Agents! Read This!

**WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30** per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

**\$1140** How I made it in six months. Secret and sample mailed free. A. J. Fullam, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES!  
1869.

Standard Peaches, Gold. Df Peaches, Cherries, Currants Gooseberries.

Plum Trees, 4 to 5 feet, one year, branch ed, per 100, \$15; per 1000, \$125. Plum

Seedlings, \$4 to \$15 per 1000, owing to quality and quantity. Complete assortment of Trees, Plants, Vines, Shrubs, Seedlings, Stocks, Root-Grafts, etc., etc. Send stamp for Price-List; Ten cents for Catalogue. Address, aug-3d oct-tf W. F. HEIKES, Dayton, O.

## The Purest, Best and Cheapest



SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

## THE CLIMAX KNITTER !!

This is, without question, the best family knitting machine ever invented. It is small, light, neat, simple of construction, durable, works very rapidly, has but one needle, makes the old-fashioned knitting-needle stitch (and two other), with light or heavy, single or double yarn, sets up and finishes its own work, and needs no weights. It knits close or loose textures, hollow or flat web, large or small fabrics.—anything that can be knit by hand, and in a much better manner. A child can readily operate it, and can learn to do so much sooner than to knit with ordinary needles. There is nothing to be done but to thread a needle and turn a crank, until the heel is reached, which is formed to perfection, with little trouble and no sewing; the same is the case with the toe.

The price of this knitter is but \$25.00, which places it within the reach of every family. It is destined to be very popular, and we can offer agents, general and special, exceedingly liberal terms for engaging in its sale. Send for circulars.

Address ESSICK KNITTING MACHINE CO., S. W. cor. 11th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. sep-3t



# GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, AUTHORIZED ADVERTISING AGENTS,

FOR THE

Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals of the United  
States and Canada.

No. 1 ST. PAUL STREET,

BANK OF BALTIMORE BUILDING,

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

—:0:—

## AUTHORIZED REFERENCES :

Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Thomsen & Block, “

George & Jenkins, “

C. Morton Stewart & Co. “

W. T. Walters & Co. “

Howard, Cole & Co. “

F. B. Loney & Co. “

Chase, Stewart & Co., New York.

Oelrichs & Co. “

W. R. Travers & Co. “

W. B. Cooper, Jr. & Co. “

Woods, Perry & Co., Boston, Mass.


Holden, Allen & Lord, “

R. B. Bayard & Co. “


R. Patterson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


Larned & Starr, “ “

And to the City Press, as well as to any of the leading newspapers  
in the country.

 Rates of Advertising in any portion of the United States  
and Canada furnished on application.

Special lists of newspapers prepared to meet the necessities of each  
branch of trade.

 Call and examine our facilities, which are unequalled.

 Circulars sent on application.

oct-17

# BALTIMORE MARKETS---Sept. 28.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERYMAN & Co., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

**BEEFWAX**—Western 38 cts.; Southern 40 cts.  
**COFFEE**.—Rio 16¢@18 cts., gold.  
**COTTON**.—Low Middling 23¢@28 cts.; Middling, 27¢@30 cts.; Ordinary Upland 28¢@29 cts.; Good Ordinary 29¢@30 cts.

**FEATHERS**.—Common to mixed 30¢@40 cts. per lb.; fair to good 45¢@55 cts.; prime live geese, 85 cts.  
**FISH**.—No. 1 Bay mackerel \$29¢@31; No. 1 Shore \$19¢@25; No. 2 \$12¢@15; No. 3 \$12¢@13; medium \$9¢@10; Labrador herring \$6.75¢@7.50; gibbed \$5.00¢@6.00; Codfish \$6.50¢@7.25, per 100 lbs.

**FLOUR**  
Howard Street Super ..... \$ 6.00 @ \$ 6.25  
" " Shipping Extra ..... 6.50 @ 6.75  
" " High Grades ..... 7.00 @ 8.00  
" " Family ..... 7.25 @ 8.25  
Western Winter Super ..... 6.00 @ 6.25  
" Shipping Extra ..... 6.25 @ 6.50  
" Choice Extra ..... 6.62 @ 6.75  
" Family ..... 7.00 @ 7.50  
Northwestern Super ..... 5.75 @ 6.00  
do Extra ..... 6.25 @ 6.75  
City Mills Super ..... 6.00 @ 6.75  
" Standard Extra ..... 6.50 @ 6.75  
" Shipping brands Extra ..... 7.25 @ 7.50  
Patapasco, Horicon, Reservoir and Weverton  
Family ..... 00.00 @ 10.75  
G. W. Legg's Family ..... 00.00 @ 00.00  
Union Mills Acme Family ..... 00.00 @ 00.00  
Greenfield Family ..... 00.00 @ 11.00  
James S. Welch's Family ..... 00.00 @ 00.00  
Baltimore High grade Extra ..... 10.00 @ 10.50  
Ashland Family ..... 00.00 @ 10.75  
Linganore ..... 00.00 @ 10.75  
Rye Flour ..... 6.50 @ 6.75  
Corn Meal—City Mills ..... 5.62 @ 5.75  
Buckwheat—New York ½ 100 lb. .... 0.00 @ 0.00  
" Pennsylvania ..... 0.00 @ 0.00

## FERTILIZERS—

The Agent of the Peruvian Government having closed out the entire Stock at this Port, dealers are charging \$90¢@95 per 2000 lbs., as to quantity.

|   |        |   |      |              |
|---|--------|---|------|--------------|
| Turner's Excelsior .....  | 70     | ½ | ton  | of 2000 lbs. |
| Turner's Ammo. S. Phos. ....  | 55     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos. ....   | 55     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Soluble Pacific Guano .....   | 60     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Redonda Guano .....   | 30     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Flour of Bone .....   | 60     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Andrew Coe's Super-phosphate ..   | 60     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos. ....  | 56     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure ..   | 50     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| " Bone Fertilizer .....   | 45     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate .....   | 55     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Rhodes' do .....  | 50     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Mapes' do .....   | 60     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Bone Dust .....   | 45     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Horne's Bone Dust .....   | 45     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Dissolved Bones .....   | 60     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Baynes' Fertilizer .....  | 40     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| " Fine Ground Bone .....  | 45     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| "A A" Mexican Guano .....   | 33     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| "A" do .....  | 30     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate ..                                       | 56     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Berger & Burt's S. Phos. of Lime  | 56     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Whann's Raw Bone Super Phos. ..   | 56     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Md. Fertilizing & Manufacturing Co's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate         | 55     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Fine Ground Bone Phosphates .....                                       | 30     | ½ | ton  | "            |
| Plaster .....   | \$2.25 | ½ | bbl. | "            |
| Sulphuric acid, 3 cts. ½ lb.—(Carboy \$3.)                              |        |   |      |              |
| Nitrate of Soda (refined Saltpetre) 6 ½ cts. per lb in kegs of 100 lbs. |        |   |      |              |

**GRAIN**.—Wheat—Pennsylvania fair red \$1.50; Maryland do. low grade \$1.30¢@1.35; good to prime do. \$1.46¢@1.50; choice do. \$1.55; prime white \$1.55¢@1.00 Corn—Prime new white 127¢@132 cts; damp 00¢@00 cts; old white 00¢; yellow 127¢@00. Oats—60¢@62 cts. weight. Rye—\$1.12¢@1.18.

**HAY AND STRAW**.—Penna. Timothy, baled, \$24¢@28; Rye Straw \$18¢@19 per ton.

**MILL FEED**.—Brown Stuff 24¢@25 cts; Middlings 35¢@40 cts., per bushel.

**MOLASSES**.—Porto Rico, 60¢@75 cts; Cuba clayed 44¢@50 cts.; E. Island 45¢@65 cts. New Orleans 00¢@00; Muscovado 48¢@55 cts.

**POTATOES**.—Market depressed—prices low.

**PROVISIONS**.—Shoulders 16¢ cts.; sides 19¢@19 ½ cts.; clear rib 20¢ cts.

**SALT**.—Fine \$2.70¢@3.00, per sack; ground alum \$1.85¢@2.00; Turks Island 50¢@55 cts., per bushel.

**SEED**.—Clover \$8.50 Timothy \$4.75.

**SUGAR**.—Cuba 12 ½¢@13 ¼¢; Porto Rico 12 ½¢@13 ½¢; Demara 14 ½¢@15 ½¢ cts.

## TOBACCO—

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Maryland—frosted to common .....       | \$ 5.00 @ \$ 5.50 |
| " sound common .....                   | 7.00 @ 8.00       |
| " good do .....                        | 8.00 @ 9.00       |
| " middling .....                       | 9.50 @ 10.00      |
| " good to fine brown .....             | 11.50 @ 15.00     |
| " fancy .....                          | 17.00 @ 30.00     |
| " upper country .....                  | 7.00 @ 35.00      |
| " ground leaves, new .....             | 0.00 @ 00.00      |
| Ohio—Inferior to good common .....     | 4.00 @ 6.00       |
| " brown and greenish .....             | 6.00 @ 8.00       |
| " good and fine red and spangled ..... | 00.00 @ 00.00     |
| " medium and fine red .....            | 9.00 @ 12.00      |
| " common to medium spangled .....      | 7.00 @ 10.00      |
| " fine spangled .....                  | 12.00 @ 25.00     |
| " fine yellow and fancy .....          | 00.00 @ 00.00     |
| Kentucky—common to good lugs .....     | 8.00 @ 9.50       |
| " common to medium leaf .....          | 10.00 @ 12.50     |
| " good to fine .....                   | 13.00 @ 14.00     |
| " select leaf .....                    | 15.50 @ 18.00     |

**WOOL**.—Unwashed, 32¢@35 cts; burry 25¢@28 cts; tub washed 50¢@52 cts; pulled 00¢@00 cts.

**WHISKEY**.—115¢@118 cts.

## THE NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! 291 BOWERY **EMPIRE** BOWERY



The extraordinary success of their new and improved manufacturing Machines for light or heavy work, has induced the *Empire Sewing Machine Co.* to manufacture a **new Family Machine** of the same style and construction, with additional ornamentation, making it equal in beauty and finish with other Family Machines, whereas in usefulness it far outstrips all competitors. The price of this now acknowledged necessary article comes within reach of every class, and the Company is prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to buyers, dealers and agents. Apply for circulars and samples to **E. S. M. COMPANY, 294 Bowery, N. Y.**

**THE MAGIC COMB** will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for \$1. For sale by Merchants & Druggists generally. Address *Magic Comb Co., Springfield, Mass.*

## UES B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.



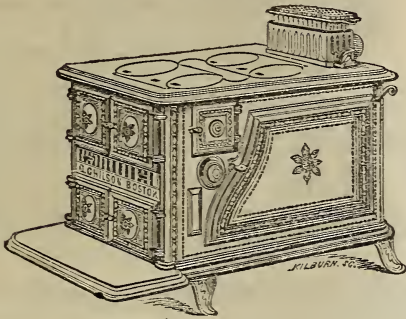
**SAMUEL HUNT,**  
Manufacturer and dealer in  
Saddlery, Harness, Trunks,  
TRAVELING BAGS, SATCHELS, &c.  
**No. 202 BALTIMORE STREET,**  
Between Charles and St. Paul Streets,  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**



**J. WEATHERBY & SONS,  
Nos. 40 & 42 Light Street,**

*One door below Lombard,*

**BALTIMORE, MD.**



Dealers in all kinds of

**COOK STOVES,  
FOR WOOD AND COAL.**

 Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber, Office, Store and Church STOVES. Agents for the celebrated Chilson Cook Stove and Oriental Base Burner.

oct-3t.

**LARGE STOCK**

OF

**EARLY ROSE POTATOES**


Stands ahead of all others for Earliness, Productiveness and Good Quality.

Yielded for me this season over 300 bushels per acre, with common field culture; were ripe early and of the very best quality.—Read what my Wholesale Commission Merchant says of it:

“This is to certify that I have sold several hundred baskets of the Early Rose Potatoes this season to consumers of Philadelphia at from three to four times the prices of any other varieties of equal size.

A. S. DANIELS, Stalls 55 to 58,  
Dock St. Market.”

Also, good stock of Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c., &c.—All for sale low.

 Send for prices to

**JOHN S. COLLINS,**

oct-6t

Moorestown, N. J.

100,000 Pear Seedlings. 50,000 Conover's Colossal Asparagus. Fresh Sage, Onion, Cabbage, Turnip, and all other Garden and Flower Seeds. Pear, Apple, and all Tree and Fruit Seeds. Seeds on Commission and by Mail (25 papers for \$1). Onion Setts. The New Potatoes. Bulbous Roots. True Cape Cod Cranberry plants. Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Wholesale or Retail Catalogue gratis to any address.

**B. M. WATSON,**


Old Colony Nurseries, and Seed Establishment (established 1842), Plymouth, Mass.

oct12t




Use the Liquid for BED BUGS, the Powder for INSECTS. All Druggists sell For \$1, \$2, \$3 sizes, Address COSTAR COMPANY, No. 13 Howard Street, N. Y.

Oh My! Oh My! “Those corns will kill me.”

 Use “COSTAR'S” CORN SOLVENT.

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, etc.,

 Use “COSTAR'S” BUCKTHORN SALVE.

SOLD BY—

ALL THE DRUGGISTS IN BALTIMORE. oct-1y

**\$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK**

**MADE EASY BY ANY LADY.**

20,000 sold in six months; the most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for Married or Single Ladies use. NO FEMALE CAN DO WITHOUT IT! Elegant, cheap, durable, and what has long been wanted; profits large; rights for sale.—Lady agents can make fortunes. Standard article. Circulars free. Address BANDANAH MANUFACTURING CO., 697 Broadway, N. Y. oct-3t\*

**FARM WANTED.**

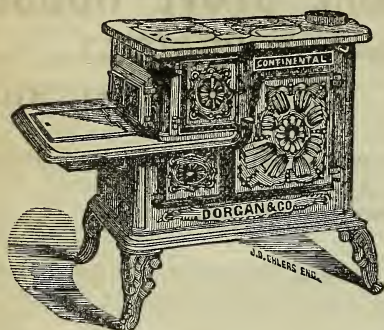
The subscriber is a practical FARMER from CENTRAL NEW YORK, and wishes to rent or work on the share system a farm of one hundred to two hundred acres for a term of years. Said farm to be located in the tide-water region of Maryland. Would like one with stock and utensils, or a part of them, on the place. Any one wishing such a tenant may find it for their interest to address me. Satisfactory reference given. Address, giving full particulars,

J. N. ROGERS,

Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Va.

1t\*

## BALTIMORE COOK.



**DORGAN & CO.**

S. E. Cor. Light and Lombard Streets,  
BALTIMORE, MD:

This STOVE, just finished and on exhibition at our Store, we GUARANTEE to be as complete, heavy and as cheap as any Stove sold.

All Stoves of this kind that are genuine have our name on the sides.

Also a large stock of first-class FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and other STOVES for sale.

The largest and best assorted stock in the city. oc 3t

## FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS & LOPEARED RABBITS.

Price List Now Ready

for fall trade. Send stamp for Circular.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

oct-1t

Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.



**For Sale.**

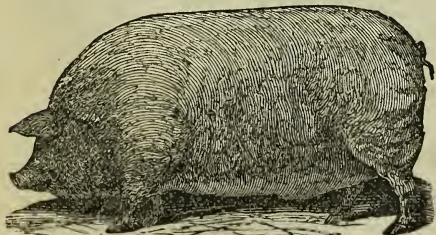


Thorough-bred Shropshire and Oxfordshire Bucks—descended from my own importations. Address,  
WM. HENRY DeCOURCY,

1t

Queenstown, Md.

## PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.



Bred and For Sale by

**GEO. B. HICKMAN,**

WEST CHESTER, CHESTER Co., PENN.

Send for a Circular and Price List. aug-3t

Book and Job Printing of every description executed at this office.



THE ONLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS IN CANE MACHINERY are the Cook's Evaporator and the

## VICTOR CANE MILL.

17,000 COOK'S EVAPORATORS are in use, and 10,000 VICTOR CANE MILLS, all warranted.

### AWARDS.

Cook's Evaporator, 1st Premium at 60 State Fairs!

Victor Cane Mill, (introduced in 1863,) First Premium at 37 State Fairs!

Both First Premiums at Louisiana Fair, New Orleans, 1868, for working Southern Cane.

All attempts thus far to equal these unrivalled machines by other contrivances, have

### SIGNALLY FAILED ON TRIAL.

Farmers can't afford to risk crops of Cane on Mills that break or choke or Evaporators that do second class work and only half enough at that.

"While scores of new-fangled inventions have come up, had their day, and subsided, the "Cook" goes right along, constantly increasing in reputation."—*Prairie Farmer*.

"Successful trial for years has given the COOK EVAPORATOR and VICTOR CANE MILL a decided reputation for superior excellence; we can heartily recommend them."—*American Agriculturist*.

"We heartily commend the Victor Cane Mill and Cook's Sugar Evaporator to the attention of the small planters of Louisiana."

JOHN H. DOUGHERTY, } Committee. { SAM'L LAYCOCK,  
TOM. BYNUM, } HENRY EVANS.

R. H. DAY, President La. St. Fair Ass. A. D. LYTLE, Sec'y

The *Sorgo Hand-Book* and Descriptive Circulars sent free.

**BLMYER, NORTON & CO.,** Cincinnati, Ohio.

BLMYER, DAY & Co., Mansfield, O., BLYMYER, FEARING & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Manufacturers of the

VICTOR GRAIN DRILL AND BUCKEYE THRESHER. aug-3t

## POULTRY.



All the CHOICE and  
IMPROVED BREEDS OF FOWLS  
For Sale after September first.

Address

C. P. NETTLETON,

aug-1y

Birmingham, Conn., Box 530.

**LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.**—The *Prairie Whistle* and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the songs of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog; birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Send anywhere upon receipt of 25 cts; three for 50 cts; \$1.25 per dozen.

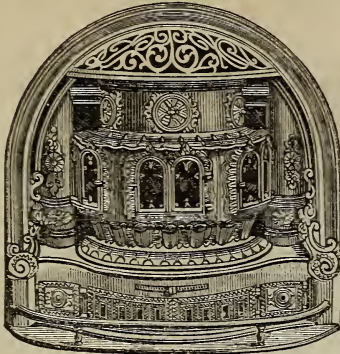
iy-6t

T. W. VALENTINE,  
Box 372 Jersey City, N. J.

**VINEGAR.** How made from Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum in 10 hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, &c., address F. J. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Ct. sep-1y



"THE DIAMOND,"



For Warming Parlors and Chambers by  
one Fire.


## BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

39 and 41 LIGHT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

A large assortment of Cooking and Heating STOVES  
for Coal or Wood.

AGRICULTURAL CAULDRONS for preparing  
Food for Stock, &c., &c.

 The celebrated DIAMOND FIRE-PLACE  
HEATER, manufactured and for sale by the patentee,

BIBB & CO.

oct 3t


## EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.

# NURSERYMEN and SEEDSMEN, YORK, PENNA.

Offer for the present season a full and complete stock in both NURSERY and SEED DEPARTMENTS.

PRICE LISTS of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c., now issued and mailed to any address. Also, Descriptive Priced List of CHOICE SEED WHEAT, OATS, POTATOES, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS for 1870 will be duly mailed our customers (and others desiring it) about January 1st, next.

 Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

oct-6t

## Peach Trees!

## Peach Trees!!

A very heavy stock at low rates. Strong and thrifty, 4 to 6 feet high, best market kinds.

A large and complete assortment of stock in every department.

### THE "BOOK OF EVERGREENS,"

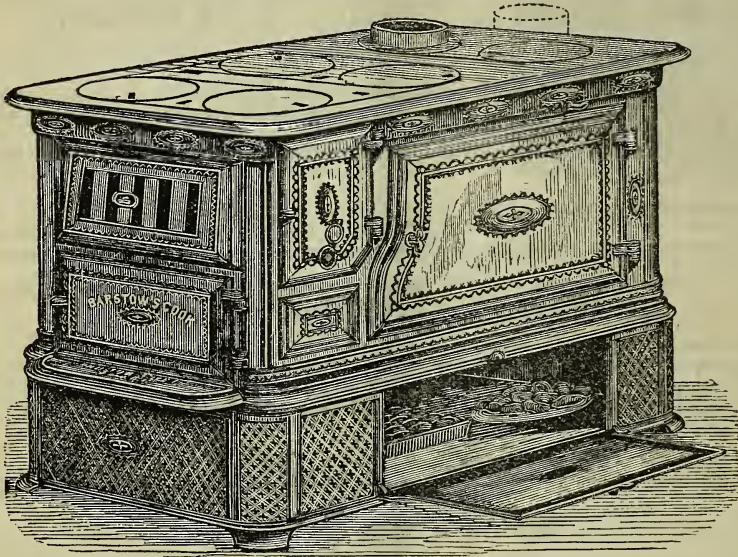
A practical treatise on the Cone-bearing Plants, by Josiah Hoopes. Sent per mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, \$3. Address,


## HOOPEBRO. & THOMAS,

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES, WEST CHESTER, PA.

sep-2t

JNO. E. A. CUNNINGHAM,  
DEALER IN  
STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, &c.  
53 AND 55 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.



 CAULDRONS for Farmers use for Coal and Wood.


oct-3t

## WEEKS WHEAT, White.

Early Ripening, Hardy and Very Productive.

We offer prime seed of this very early White Wheat, which we consider the most valuable variety of recent introduction, combining the hardiness and early maturity of the Mediterranean with the high flouring quality of the best White Wheats. Its straw is stiff, protecting it against the fly, and it succeeds well in land of moderate fertility, yielding from 25 to 45 bushels, according to soil and season.

PRICES—1 bushel (sack included,) \$4; 2 bushels (sack included,) \$7.50; 10 bushels (sacks included,) \$36.

We also offer a fine supply of *French Red and White Chaffs, Extra Early Jersey, Rochester Red Chaff, Lancaster Red Chaff*, by the bushel and sack, and a number of other varieties in limited quantity.  Descriptive Priced Circular mailed free to applicants.

**EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.**

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.



\$15

GET THE BEST !

\$20

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE IMPROVED

# Oroide Gold Watches,

Manufactured by The Oroide Watch Company.

:o:

They are all the best make, Hunting Cases, finely chased; *look and wear like fine gold*, and are equal in appearance to the best gold watches usually costing \$150. *Full Jewelled Levers, Gent's and Ladies' sizes at \$15 EACH.*

GUR DOUBLE EXTRA REFINED Solid Oroide Gold Hunting Cases, Full Jeweled Levers, *are equal to \$200 Gold Watches; Regulated and Guaranteed to keep correct, time, and wear and not tarnish, with Extra Fine Cases, at \$20 each.*

No money is required in advance. We send by Express anywhere within the United States, payable to agent on delivery, with the privilege to open and examine before paid for, and if not satisfactory returned, by paying the Express charges. *Goods will be sent by mail as Registered Package, prepaid, by sending cash in advance.*

~~AN~~ AN AGENT SENDING FOR SIX WATCHES GETS AN EXTRA WATCH FREE, MAKING SEVEN \$15 WATCHES FOR \$90, OR SEVEN \$20 WATCHES FOR \$120.

Also, ELEGANT OROIDE GOLD CHAINS, of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 10 to 40 inches long, at \$2, \$4, \$6 and \$8 each, sent with watches at lowest wholesale prices. State kind and size of watch required, and order only from

**THE OROIDE WATCH CO.**

oct-6t

148 Fulton Street, New York.

# ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

*For Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Oats,  
Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Grass, &c.*

*Permanently improves the Soil. Quick and active as Peruvian Guano.*

~~FOR~~ For this valuable Fertilizer, we only ask a trial side by side with any in the market to attest its superiority.

**P. ZELL & SONS,**  
89 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Price \$60 Per Ton, in Bags or Barrels, at Baltimore.

~~FOR~~ For sale by Agents and Dealers throughout the Country.

sep-2t

# BONE DUST.

The subscriber has just erected at his farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making

## BONE DUST,

And is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice. The Bone Dust will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the farmer or planter to sow it with the Drill.

### Mr. SAMUEL SANDS,

Well known to the farmers and planters of the United States as the former editor of the *American Farmer* and *Rural Register*, will have charge of his office, No. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

\$45 PER TON, put in new bags. No charge for bags. Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal. My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust-making.


I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent. Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

### JOSHUA HORNER,

OFFICE, 63 SOUTH GAY STREET, near Pratt,  
Or Cor. Chew and Stirling Sts.  
aug-6t BALTIMORE, MD.

## Early Rose Potatoes FOR SALE.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES by the Bushel, Barrel or 100 Barrels. Also, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry PLANTS; Currants, Bushes, Asparagus Roots, &c.

 Send for a list of prices.

CHAS. COLLINS,  
sep-3t Moorestown, N. J.

Buy and Advise your Friends to Buy from the Sisters of Mercy, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Part First of the New and Valuable Work approved by most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, reviewed and prefaced by Rev. W. H. Anderson, M. A., entitled "MEDITATIONS ON THE SUFFERING, LIFE AND DEATH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, according to the method of St. Ignatius. Translated from the French by a Sister of Mercy." To be completed in 13 numbers, at 25 cents each number. The Sisters earnestly solicit an immediate order from Publishers and Booksellers to help their charity. jy-6t\*

## KNEE SPRUNG HORSES

Permanently cured without cost or trouble. Address

W. T. BAKER,

Sentinel Office,

jy-tf

Waterford, N. Y.

# SAUL'S NURSERIES

Washington City, D. C.

The undersigned offers for the FALL TRADE an extensive general NURSERY STOCK of finest quality and at very moderate rates.

FRUIT TREES.—Pears, standard and dwarf, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, &c.

GRAPE VINES.—Concord, Delaware, Andirondac, Clinton, Ives, Rentz, &c., for vineyard planting, at low rates. Also, Martha, Black Hawk, Weehawken, Iona, Israella, &c.

STRAWBERRIES.—The new varieties, with all the standard kinds which succeed best in this latitude.


BLACKBERRIES, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots.

ROSES.—All the new varieties of '68 and '69, including Miss Ingram, Marshal Niel, &c.

EVERGREENS.—Retinosporas in variety, Rhododendrons, Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian and Scotch Pine, and a large stock of small sizes suitable for Nurserymen.

NEW DOUBLE GERANIUMS, New Zonale and Variegated Geraniums, &c., New Clematises, New Enonymus, Ivies, New Chrysanthemums, New Phloxes, &c., with a large collection of new and beautiful plants, which he offers to the notice of Nurserymen, &c.

BULBOUS ROOTS, of finest quality, direct from Holland.

 Catalogues mailed to applicants.

JOHN SAUL,  
sep-2t WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.




PURE BRED  
Alderney Calves



AND

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS AND BUCK LAMBS.

 For sale by

J. D. RICHARDSON,  
sep-2t Buckeystown, Frederick Co., Md.

## LEACHED ASHES!

## LEACHED ASHES!!

5000 to 10,000 Bushels Leached Ashes, for sale by

JAMES WEBB,  
Soap and Candle Factory,  
Corner Chew and Ensor Streets,  
mar-tf Baltimore, Md.

## \$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE

Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address

W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,  
sep-3t Cleveland, Ohio.



# INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony, taken under oath, in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office, upon the actual merits of the

## GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,

and its relative merits as compared with other machines:

Mrs. Dr. McCready, says:

"I have used, for nine years, a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bought it."

"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, Wilcox & Gibb's, Ladd & Webster's, the Florence machines, and Sloat's machines, besides a number of ten-dollar ones; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have worked now in the house that was done nine years ago, which is still good; and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reasons for the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines over all others:

"The elasticity of the stitch, and ripping when it is required; and also the stitch fastening itself, as you leave off; and also, the machine may be used for embroidering purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines.

"The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work.

"I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact.

"I can use it from the thickest woolen cloth to Nansook muslin."

Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines; one great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so; and I think that the work, by an experienced person, on a Grover & Baker machine, is better than the work by such person on any other machine; it requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs. General Buel says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others.

"On account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch and strength of stitch. It never rips.

"It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction.

"We can accomplish more in one week, by this sewing machine, than we can in a month by hand-sewing."

Mrs. Dr. Watts, says:

"I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic

stitch; it is very easily kept in order, and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a very great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson, which I have had. I think the Grover and Baker machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."

Mrs. A. B. Spooner, says:

"I answer conscientiously, I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known.

"In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spool is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ordinary work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine.

"I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine."

Mrs. Dr. Andrews, testifies:

"I prefer it to all other machines I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates and is managed; for the perfect elasticity of the stitch; the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut, or accidentally broken; its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension."

Mrs. Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tilman & Co., says:

"Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker machine, for durability and beauty of stitch."

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, ("Jenny June,") says:

"I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I like the stitch because of its beauty and strength and because, although it can be taken out, it don't rip, not, even by cutting every other stitch."

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question:

1. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker machines.
2. That they are not liable to get out of repair.
3. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.
4. That the elasticity of the stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better, than work done on other machines.
5. That the facility with which any part of the seam can be removed when desired is a great advantage.
6. That the seam will retain its strength even when cut or broken at intervals.
7. That, besides doing all varieties of work done by other sewing machines, these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines in the points named in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from parts of the world, stating all the same facts.

Send for a Circular.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS,

181 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

# TO FARMERS!

## DISSOLVED BONES.

(SUPERPHOSPHATE,)

Of own manufacture, containing 35 per cent. of Soluble Phosphate of Lime. For Top-Dressing Wheat or Grass lands, or hill application to Corn, it is peculiarly adapted. In fine dry powder for sowing or drilling in with Grain.

 PRICE \$56 PER TON.

**J. J. TURNER & CO.,**

42 PRATT STREET,

je-tf

**BALTIMORE.**

## WHEELER & WILSON'S




## FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The most Simple, Durable, Cheapest, Economical and Popular!

Its sales are 100,000 more than the next largest Company, whose Machine is fully three years older.—  
Sales as per sworn reports up to September 10th, 1867.

|                       |         |               |         |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| WHEELER & WILSON..... | 300,000 | SINGER.....   | 202,000 |
| GROVER & BAKER.....   | 165,000 | FLORENCE..... | 35,000  |

Awarded the Highest Premium at the Paris Exposition, all the machines of the world in competition. Every one may be the possessor of one of these unrivalled Machines, as we endeavor to make the terms of sale suit all customers.  Call at our Salerooms, or enquire of our Agents, and look at the Machines, and be sure and ask the terms of sale.

**PETERSON & CARPENTER, General Agents,**

mar-ly

214 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



# TO WHEAT GROWERS!

## "EXCELSIOR."

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Containing Ammonia.....       | 6 per cent. |
| Super-Phosphate equivalent to |             |
| Bone Phosphate of Lime.....   | 57 "        |
| Potash and Soda.....          | 5 "         |

We again call the attention of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,300 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of Lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid,) potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones.

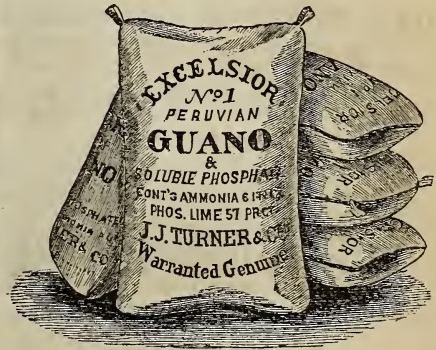
Excelsior is in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity per acre, however small; and it is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after ELEVEN years experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano offered for sale, therefore is fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper.

*The very best evidence we can offer of the value of our Excelsior as a crop grower and fertilizer, is the*

**PRICE \$70 PER TON.**

*fact of its being imitated and counterfeited in this and other cities.*

Every Bag branded as follows:



Farmers should see that the ANALYSIS and name of J. J. TURNER & CO. are branded on every bag in RED LETTERS. All others are counterfeits.

**J. J. TURNER & CO.**

## J. J. TURNER & CO.'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| ANALYSIS—Ammonia.....          | 2.83  |
| Soluble Phosphate of Lime..... | 29.51 |
| Bone Phosphate of Lime.....    | 10.67 |

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with same care and supervision—uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags and barrels. **PRICE \$55 PER TON.**

**J. J. TURNER & CO.**

**42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.**

# SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

:0:

## E. WHITMAN & SONS

Are now receiving by each of the regular steamers of the Baltimore and Liverpool line  
their stock of

## FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Grown for them in England and on the Continent of Europe,

Which, together with their AMERICAN GROWTH OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, will make the largest and best assortment ever offered in this market, and will enable them to compete with any house in this country.

Send for circulars, and direct to

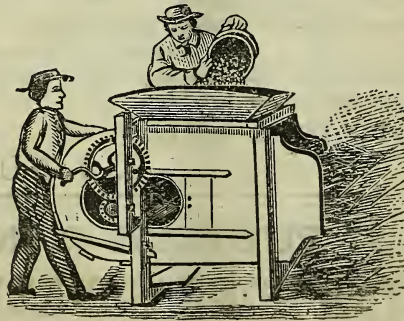
E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

## MONTGOMERY'S ROCKAWAY WHEAT FANS.

Patented December 29th, 1868.

Awarded 127 Premiums.



10 Silver Medals.

We are the sole manufacturers of these justly celebrated FANS, which has proved themselves by many trials to be superior to any others yet invented.

They have in late contests obtained premiums over several Fans claiming to be improvements over the Rockaway, and now stands unequalled by any other Fans in the country.

We have a splendid stock of these Fans now ready for the market, with all the latest improvements. All the Fans are put up under the supervision of the inventor.

## EXCELSIOR WHEAT FAN.

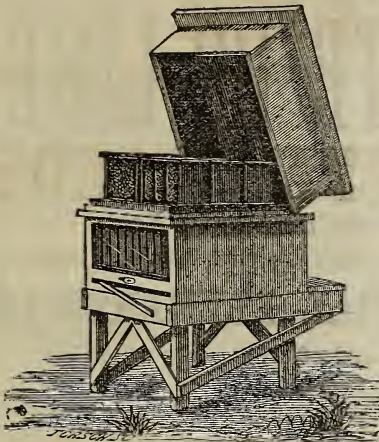
We have sold a great many of these Fans during the last two seasons and can recommend them as being a good article. Having bought out the manufacturer's entire stock, consisting of over five hundred Fans, at an exceedingly low price, we can offer them at a much less figure than at which they could otherwise be sold. Price \$30.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.



**LANGSTROTH'S**  
**PATENT**  
*Movable Comb Bee Hive.*



*Patent Extended for 7 years from Oct. 1866.*

Territorial rights, and hives of the above patent, with comb guides of his own patent, and surplus honey arrangements, may be had on application to the undersigner, owner of the Langstroth patent, for the States of Maryland, Delaware and part of Ohio.

**RICHARD COLVIN,**

may-6t No. 77 E. Baltimore St. Balt.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against purchasing or using HIVES containing Moveable Comb Frames, which infringe in whole or in part the rights secured in the above patent.

R. C.

A Self-Acting Household Wonder,  
FOR  
**Washing & Cleansing Clothes,**

And all articles of the coarsest or most delicate texture, without the least injury.

**NO LABOR! NO WEAR!! NO TEAR!!!**

**The Fountain Clothes Washer.**

This simple invention renders the hitherto most unpleasant of all days, viz., the washing day, comparatively easy and agreeable.

**"EUREKA"**

**Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer,**

*The only reliable Wringing Machine in the world.  
Steel Elliptic Springs.*

They say 'tis small and simple,  
Yet it does the million please—  
The Eureka ("I have found it,")  
Can be worked with speed and ease.

The Eureka is not only a great labor saver, but also saves very much in the wear and tear of garments, clothes lasting as long again as when wrung without this machine, thereby paying for itself in every year's use.

**COLLINS & HEATH,**

Stove, Furnace and Plumbing House,

22 Light Street, Baltimore.

dec-1y

**HENRY GIBSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**TUBULAR DRAINS,**  
IN GLAZED STONEWARE.  
ALSO,  
**DRAIN TILES.**  
LOCUST POINT,  
Baltimore.

apr-6m

**"FLOUR OF BONE."**

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is pure *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the *fineness of flour*, which adds 100 per cent. to its value. It is as *quick and active*, as acid *dissolved bone*, hence its value is vastly greater, because it contains neither acid nor water, which necessarily add weight, and reduce the quantity of valuable elements. We recommend 250 pounds to be used in place of 300 pounds Super Phosphate or dissolved bone.

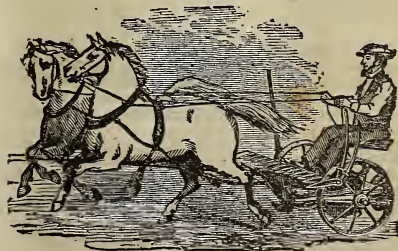
**JOHN S. REESE & CO.,**

*General Agents for the South,*

71 South Street, Baltimore.

jan-tf

**BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER.**  
—  
**STILL THE CHAMPION MACHINE.**



Awarded First Premiums at the most extensive Field Trials ever held in any country. Manufactured by the Incorporated Company of

**C. AULTMAN & CO.**

Canton, Ohio.

For circulars, &c., apply to

**JAS. BRUSTER,**

*General Southern Agent,*

77 North Street, Baltimore, Md.

may-1y

# WM. CRICHTON & SON'S AMMONIATED SOLUBLE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Containing 50 PER CENT. of BONE PHOSPHATES—of which 12 per cent. is immediately SOLUBLE in Water—3 per cent. of Ammonia, 3 per cent. of Potash, Sulphuric Acid, Magnesia, &c., &c.

## FURNISHING THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, COTTON, and of all Cereals which are removed from the soil in every crop.

## TO AGRICULTURISTS.

We have established a manufactory in this city upon an extensive scale, with the appliance of steam and with every recent improvement in machinery for grinding, mixing and thoroughly combining the various chemical constituents, now well ascertained as forming the elements of a first-class fertilizer, and absolutely required to build up the truly vegetable part of the plant, and restore to the soil the elements of direct "PLANT FOOD," which previous crops may have drawn from it, and which can be relied upon for uniformity, containing the valuable properties claimed for it, and at a LESS PRICE than any other similar manure offered in this market.

### Extracts from Letters from parties who have used this Fertilizer.

From Rev. S. A. Gayley.

COLORA, Cecil co., Md., June 20, 1869.

Messrs. Wm. Crichton & Son—Dear Sirs: Your "Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate" I regard as the best manure I have ever used. I dressed a lot of corn with it in the hill, putting one bag on two and one-eighth acres by actual measurement, [you will see that the allowance to each hill was very small.] It has acted like a charm. That lot of corn is the best in the neighborhood of any planted at the same time.

From what it has done for me I give it the preference to any I have ever tried.

Yours respectfully,

S. A. GAYLEY.

PAW PAW, Mergan co., W. Va., June 27, 1869.

It gives me great pleasure to let you know that my wheat, upon which I applied your fertilizer, last fall, is very fine. I used it entirely on corn stubble, and it is better than any I ever had or ever saw. It will, I am certain, yield over 20 bushels per acre.

I applied it on oats and corn in the spring, using about 200 pounds per acre on each, (stiff clay land.) The oats will double, I think, while the corn I never saw anything to equal it.

I planted about 10th May, using a handful to two hills of corn, and after it started it seemed incredible to see it grow. It is now waist high, while on a highly manured piece of land by its side it is not over six inches.

Yours respectfully,

N. N. CLAUBAUGH.

OAKVILLE, St. Mary's co., Md., July 12, 1869.

I applied your "Ammoniated Super-Phosphate" on wheat and oats—top-dressed the wheat.

The crops where it was used show a decided improvement, and present at this day a remarkably fine appearance.

I am perfectly satisfied with its effects, and its comparatively low price will induce me to use it again next season.

Yours truly,

W. O. REEDER.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., July 31, 1869.

I used the Ammoniated Super-Phosphates, manufactured by you, with the greatest success on my wheat and vegetable garden.

I planted corn with it last May, and from present appearances it will not be surpassed by any in my county. I prefer your combination of Plant Food to Peruvian Guano, even at same cost.

A. P. GORMAN.

CENTRE CROSS, Essex co., Va., July 27, 1869.

In relation to your Guano, I take pleasure in stating that I regard it as a valuable fertilizer. I used about two hundred pounds per acre on oats, which, notwithstanding the excessive drought, produced 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

The corn upon which this fertilizer was applied at the same rate looks stout, vigorous and promising, and the "oldest inhabitant" does not claim to have ever seen a more flourishing sweet potato and watermelon patch than I have this season, from the use of a handful of this manure to the hill.

Truly yours,

R. P. W. FAUNTLEROY.

Put up in Strong Bags, 167 lbs. in each. Price \$50 Per Ton.

Send for Pamphlets, containing full directions and Certificates.

WM. CRICHTON & SONS,  
Wood street, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.



## Dan River Land Agency.

### POWHATAN BOULDIN,

Agent for the Sale and Lease of

## REAL ESTATE GENERALLY DANVILLE, VA.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—W. T. Sutherland, Pres't Va. State Agricultural Society; W. S. Patton, Banker, Danville, Va.; Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy, Pres't Norfolk and Great Western Railroad; John R. Edmunds, Esq., News Ferry, Halifax, Va.; Hon. John B. Baldwin, Staunton, Va. jy-4t

## CHESTER WHITE & SUFFOLK PIGS.



### POULTRY.



Imported and Premium Fowls for sale. Send stamp for beautifully illustrated circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH,  
Stony Brook, Box 9,  
Long Island, N. Y.

jy-3t



### POULTRY.



Imported an premium Fowls Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale.—Send stamp for beautiful illustrated circulars.

THOS. B. SMITH,  
Stony Brook, N. J.

jy-21\*

## SHROPSHIRE BUCK FOR SALE.



A very superior Shropshire Buck, two years old bred by Dr. Wm. H. DeCourcy, from his own importation. Price, One hundred dollars. Apply to JOHN MERRYMAN & CO  
No 69 W. Fayette Street.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

HIRAM BALLARD,

General Commission Merchant,

37 WATER STREET, N. Y.

For the Sale of

WOOL, TOBACCO, HOPS, BUTTER, CHEESE,  
EGGS, BEANS, PEAS, PORK, BEEF,  
GAME, POULTRY, VENISON,  
FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all kinds of Country Produce.

My long experience in the Commission Business enables me to sell goods without delay for the highest market prices. Commission on Produce five cents, Wool and Flour two and a half cents. Cash advanced on consignments. Sales promptly made. Send for price-current and marking plate.

aug-6t

## FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

## Horse and Cattle Powders.



This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.



DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,  
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

## FOUTZ'S MIXTURE, The Great External Remedy, For Man and Beast. IT WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection



On MAN it has never failed to cure PAINFUL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CONTRACTING MUSCLES, STIFFNESS AND PAINS IN THE JOINTS, STITCHES IN THE SIDE or Back, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SWELLINGS, CORNS and FROSTED FEET. Person affected with Rheumatism can be effectually and permanently cured by using this wonderful preparation; it penetrates to the nerve and bone immediately on being applied.



On HORSES it will cure SCRATCHES, SWEENEY POLL-EVIL, FISTULA, OLD RUNNING SORES, SADDLE or COLLAR GALLS, SPRAINED JOINTS, STIFFNESS OF THE STIFLES, &c. It will prevent HOLLOW-HORN and WEAK BACK IN MILCH COWS.

I have met with great success in bringing my Mixture within the reach of the Public. I am daily in receipt of letters from Physicians, Druggists, Merchants and Farmers, testifying to its curative powers.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Sole Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Feb-Jy

# NAVASSA GUANO,

## The only reliable source of Rich Bone Phosphate of Lime.

The attention of manufacturers of Artificial Manures and agriculturists is called to the following analysis of Navassa Guano. The fact alone of a good and increasing market having been found in Europe for this guano, whilst none of the many Phosphates for sale in this country can there find a purchaser, speaks as favorably for the richness and reliability of our guano as it is possible, and the further fact that it is the base of nearly all the well known Artificial Manures now manufactured, and the recommendation of it by such men as Prof. Voelcker, Sibson and Liebig, is sufficient guarantee to the user that by its selection he has obtained the richest Phosphatic Material extant. We guarantee the guano to contain a given amount of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to be analyzed upon arrival by any competent chemist the purchaser may select. Supplying the trade with this Guano in fine powder, packed in strong bags, containing twenty per cent. more Phosphate than any article now offered, at \$30 per ton, or crude, direct from Navassa Island, at proportionally low rates.

LABORATORY, 11 SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET.

*Analysis of six samples, representing that number of cargoes, lately brought to England.*

|   | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Moisture.....                                       | 13.61  | 2.73   | 5.51   | 7.70   | 8.77   | 13.07  |
| Water in combination and Organic Matter.....        | 6.72   | 7.39   | 6.50   | 7.04   | 6.67   | ....   |
| *Phosphoric Acid.....                               | 30.88  | 32.48  | 31.85  | 31.98  | 31.23  | 31.64  |
| Lime.....   | 32.56  | 34.06  | 37.73  | 35.10  | 37.22  | 37.08  |
| Oxides of Iron, Alumina, Carbonic Acid, &c.....     | 13.88  | 20.16  | 16.09  | 15.60  | 13.80  | 16.01  |
| Insoluble Silicious Matter.....                     | 2.35   | 3.18   | 2.32   | 2.58   | 2.31   | 2.22   |
|   | 100    | 100    | 100    | 100    | 100    | 100    |
| *Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime (bone earth).. | 67.41  | 70.90  | 69.50  | 69.81  | 68.18  | 69.07  |

The commercial value of Navassa Guano, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, is mainly regulated by the amount of Phosphoric Acid which it contains. In the foregoing analysis the percentage of Phosphoric Acid was accurately determined.

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER,

*Prof. of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.*

*Remarks and Analysis by Dr. Sibson, of London.*

11 Eaton Terrace, St. John's Wood, Dec., 1867

Amongst the natural deposits of phosphates now at command for furnishing the constituents of our super-phosphates and other prepared manures at present so extensively consumed in our fields, that of the Island of Navassa, lately brought to notice, appears to be one of the most important. In the search for Natural Phosphates, now pretty actively prosecuted, materials of this description are sometimes found, which may possess a certain amount of scientific interest, but are of no practical importance, solely on account of their insignificant quantity. Again, a phosphate possessing almost every desirable quality, may be excluded from the market by the unfortunate fact of its percentage of Phosphate of Lime being too low. Neither of these drawbacks, however, attach to the Navassa Guano.

As I find from analyses of several cargoes lately brought to this country, that the Navassa Guano possesses a high value, I consider that it merits more than ordinary attention.

|   | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3.            | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. |
|---|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Moisture and Water of Combination.....    | 10.24  | 9.25   | 5.73              | 12.90  | 11.15  | 6.53   |
| *Phosphoric Acid.....                     | 32.94  | 32.57  | 33.43             | 32.21  | 31.27  | 33.03  |
| Lime.....                                 | 37.91  | 37.34  | 40.15             | 35.13  | 34.90  | 37.30  |
| Carbonic Acid.....                        | 1.30   | 1.30   | (not determined.) |        | 1.68   | 1.02   |
| Equal to Carbonate of Lime.....           | 2.95   | 2.72   |                   | 3.75   | 2.32   |        |
| Oxide of Iron, &c.....                    | 15.33  | 17.18  | 17.85             | 16.63  | 15.83  | 18.34  |
| Insoluble Matter.....                     | 2.25   | 2.46   | 2.84              | 2.13   | 5.17   | 3.98   |
|   | 100    | 100    | 100               | 100    | 100    | 100    |
| *Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime..... | 71.35  | 70.57  | 72.43             | 69.80  | 67.76  | 71.58  |

The average percentage of Phosphate of Lime, in most samples, I find to be over 70 per cent., which as an average, is higher than most Phosphatic materials now on the market.

ALFRED SIBSON, F. C. S., &c. *Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.*

*Analysis by Dr. Liebig, Baltimore, of cargoes lately imported.*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Bark Savannah...June 8, 1868, containing, crude, 69.94—when dried, 76.61 per cent of Bone Phosphate of Lime. |  |
| Brig Cyrus Fassett, " 27, 1868, " " 68.89 " " 75.16 " " " "  |  |
| Brig Fidelia....." 10, 1868, " " 68.87 " " 75.44 " " " "   |  |
| Brig M. E. Banks, May 8, 1868, " " 66.03 " " 73.39 " " " "   |  |
| Brig Romance.....June 16, 1868, " " 69.11 " " 76.61 " " " "  |  |
| Brig E. H. Rich..Sept. 21, 1868, " " 68.57 " " 74.56 " " " "   |  |
| Brig Dirego.....Aug. 12, 1868, " " 67.90 " " 75.16 " " " "   |  |

For Sale by Navassa Phosphate Co.

**R. W. L. RASIN, General Agent,**



**GRAPE VINES & GRAPE WOOD,**  
GROWN AT  
**AZADIA VINEYARD,**  
NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

A large stock of splendid one and two year old GRAPE VINES of the following varieties: Adirondac, Delaware, Concord, Iona, Rogers' Hybrids, Salem, &c. These vines are layers, and one and two eye cuttings, grown in the open air.

These vines and grape wood will be sold very low. For further particulars apply to

Dr. JOHN B. KEASBEY,  
may-1y 312 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**GEO. W. McLEAN,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
And dealer in  
Agricultural Implements, Produce,  
FERTILIZERS, &c.  
COCKEYSVILLE, MD.

REFERS TO  
Messrs. Jno. Merryman & Co., Baltimore Md.  
" Jno. W. Ross & Co. " "  
Wm. H. McLean, Esq. " "  
Saml. L. Worthington, Esq., Cockeysville, Md. oct-1y  
Ihos. L. Worthington, Esq. " "

Vol. XIV. **THE HOMESTEAD** 1869.  
AND  
**WESTERN FARM JOURNAL,**

AN OFFICIAL STATE PAPER, published at the CAPITOL OF IOWA, weekly, contains full list of names, with the P. O. address, of officers of State and County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Iowa.

Is the only leading agricultural paper north of St. Louis, and west of the Mississippi river, and to persons who think of

**REMOVING TO THE WEST,**

or to breeders of farm stock, and dealers in implements, etc, it will be of great value. To accommodate those who wish to remove to the west, we will send it the short term. Terms: One year, \$2; Six months, \$1; Three months 60 cents.

This Journal being, though legislative enactment, taken by all the Counties in Iowa, and kept on file by every County Clerk in the State, it will readily be seen that it is unequaled as an advertising medium West of the Mississippi river. Address

HOMESTEAD AND FARM JOURNAL,  
mar-tf Des Moines, Iowa.

**LAND AGENCY!**  
**AUBREY H. JONES,**  
**LAND AGENT**

Tappahannock, Essex Co., Va.

Has for sale and lease a large number of very VALUABLE FARMS in tide water Virginia, from the Potomac to the James River, situated chiefly on the water, and offered at exceedingly low prices, and respectfully invites capitalists and those in search of desirable homes to inspect these lands. Letters promptly answered and catalogues furnished upon application. je-7t

**NEW BRICK MACHINE.**

For tempered clay—common labor only required—  
worked by one man—makes 500 an hour, \$110—  
by a horse, 800 an hour, \$300—1,200 an hour,  
\$400—by steam, 2,000 an hour, \$500—  
3,000 an hour, \$700.

**DRYING TUNNEL**

For drying in twenty-four hours Bricks, Fruit, Vegetables, Broom Corn, Hops, Lumber, Pea-nuts. Bricks moulded one day go into the kiln the next all the year.

HOT BLAST KILN, by which one-half the fuel is saved—220,000 bricks have been burned with 53 cords.

REVOLVING SEPARATOR, which pulverizes the clay, and frees it from stone. A piece of limestone, the size of an acorn, will burst a brick.

For further particulars, in a pamphlet (eighth edition, enlarged) giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, with wood or coal, address, sending 25 cents,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,  
P. O. Box 556,  
Baltimore, Md.

jan-tf




**THOMAS DAILY,**


Manufacturer of



**Saddles, Harness & Collars**

No. 194 WEST PRATT STREET,  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

 A large assortment of BITTS, STIRRUPS, GIRTHS, &c., always on hand.

 Orders from the country promptly attended to. oct-1y

**HARRINGTON & MILLS,**

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

**140 Baltimore Street,**

Manufacturers and dealers in

**Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices,  
Picture Frames,**

And all descriptions of  
**Framing and Gilt Work, French and German  
Looking-Glass Plates.**

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a large stock constantly on hand.

**HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES**

in great variety.

**Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.**

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels, Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planished, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets, Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties. Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c.

Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Pat. 166t

# IMPORTANT TO FARMERS !

## SUPER PHOSPHATES.

### THE MARYLAND FERTILIZING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

Incorporated January, 1867.

#### DIRECTORS.

WM. G. HARRISON,  
LAWRENCE SANGSTON,  
ROBERT TURNER,

CHARLES J. BAKER,  
RICHARD J. BAKER,  
WILLIAM TREGO.

WILLIAM TREGO,  
*Manufacturing Chemist.*

LAWRENCE SANGSTON,  
*President.*

The wheat crop of 1869 has fully demonstrated the superiority of the SUPER-PHOSPHATES prepared by this Company, in all cases they have proved equal to the most costly articles in the market, Peruvian guano included, and vastly superior to the mass of material palmed off on the agricultural community under the name of "fertilizers."

The Phosphatic base is derived entirely from the Fossil Bone Phosphates of South Carolina, assimilating to, but containing 10 per cent. more Bone phosphate of Lime than the best ground bones, and containing 50 per cent. more of *Soluble Phosphate* than any of the Phosphatic guanos of the West India Islands.

#### FINE GROUND BONE PHOSPHATES,

Price \$30 Per Ton, in Bags.

Containing, by the average of the Analyses of Professors Piggott, Leibig and Popen, 60.20 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

The unusual per centage of *Soluble Phosphate* will make this form very desirable to Farmers who prefer to use it in its natural state, or to manipulate for themselves.

#### AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

PRICE \$55 PER TON, IN BAGS.

Adapted to lands that require a full development of the crop, both Straw and Grain.

#### COTTON AND TOBACCO FOOD.

PRICE \$60 PER TON IN BAGS.

Specialities for the Cotton and Tobacco Plants, rich in Ammonia, Potash and Nitrates, but adapted to all plants that require a prompt and vigorous growth.

Letters and certificates from large numbers of prominent Farmers and Planters can be examined at the office of the Company.

The various preparations of the Maryland Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company are made under the personal supervision of a Manufacturing Chemist of thirty years' experience, and are confidently recommended to the Agricultural community.

LAWRENCE SANGSTON, President,

aug-1y

Office, 58 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.



# SINCLAIR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,  
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS,**  
Nos. 58, 60 and 62 LIGHT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

We have on hand the following Labor Saving Machines, which will, at all times, be sold at the lowest market prices.

Viz: Patent Screw Propeller; Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, for both Hand and Horse Power; Patent Masticator, for Straw, Corn Stalks and Sugar Cane; Hand and Horse Power; Corn Shellers, Plantation Grist Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Hay Presses, Sugar Cane Mills, Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers and Thrashers, Wheat and Rice Fans, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

*PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS.*

**R. SINCLAIR & CO.**

de-tf

## Pennsylvania Agricultural Works,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,

NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,

**YORK, Pennsylvania.**

**A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.**

### Agricultural Implement Department

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple Geared Horse Powers, Reapers & Mowers, Thrashers and Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c. &c.

#### CULTIVATORS.

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Moulds, &c., &c. febl-ly

### Threshing & Separating Machines

*For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.*

This machine has been in use for about 10 years some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

#### HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

#### PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

# ANDREW COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

---

A Standard Manure for all Field and Garden Crops. It matures the Crop much earlier, and greatly increases the yield.

---

Lands exhausted by long cultivation are made productive by the use of this Super-Phosphate. It supplies to the soil those substances that are taken out by cropping. It is in fact PLANT FOOD, and when it is used, the land continues to improve each year, and to require a less quantity to produce the same amount of results.

It gives WHEAT a firmer stalk, so that it is not liable to lodge before ripening, and produces a large head and plump kernel. RYE, BARLEY or OATS are equally benefited.

It gives CORN and PEAS a dark green color, and a vigorous growth, and causes them to ripen much earlier.

Its effect on POTATOES is especially marked in the increased yield.

It quickens the growth of TURNIPS, and the increase of yield is remarkable. The same is true with CARROTS, BEETS, and other root crops.

To TOBACCO the Phosphate gives a vigorous growth, and a large well developed leaf.

It gives to COTTON a rapid growth and increased fruitage, the bolls continuing to come forward and ripen until destroyed by the frost.

It improves the quality of the fruit of GRAPE VINES and FRUIT TREES; also of STRAWBERRIES and other small fruits.

Its effect upon FLOWERS and upon LAWNS surpass that of any other fertilizer.

**Price \$60 per ton of 2000 lbs.**

Manufactured and for sale by

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

22 and 24 South Calvert Street,

ap-tf

BALTIMORE, MD.



# ANDREW COE'S Super Phosphate of Lime.

**The Best Fertilizer Known!**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.**

LOUDON Co., VA., February 16, 1869.

*Gentlemen*—I purchased some of Andrew Coe's Phosphate of you last spring, which I used on my Corn, (in the hill, about fifty-six pounds to the acre.) I used it by the side of a well known fertilizer made in Baltimore, at much higher cost, at the same rate, with good effect. I could tell no difference. I think both paid, although the season was very dry. I want some more this spring; let me know if I can get it, and at what price

Respectfully, yours, G. W. F. HUMMER.

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD., January 18, 1869.

*Dear Sir*.—Enclosed please find order for ten tons of your Phosphate, which I propose to apply to my Corn ground the coming spring, as also on Potatoes and Garden Vegetables generally. Having used your Phosphate for the past three years, I can unqualifiedly testify to its very superior quality, excelling all other fertilizers I have used, which embrace most of the standard fertilizers in the market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to the farming community.

Yours, &c. BASIL S. BENSON.

NEAR MITCHELLVILLE, Prince George's Co., Md., }  
January 28, 1869. }

*Gentlemen*—As to the effect of Andrew Coe's Phosphate on Tobacco I have to say that I used it last year at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre on three places in my field, and was much gratified at the result. The spots where it was used matured earlier than others alongside manured with barn yard manure. I also used it with good effect as a top-dressing for Tobacco beds last spring.

Yours, respectfully, BEALE D. MULLIKIN.

LEONARDTOWN, St. Mary's Co., Md., January 25, 1869.

*Gentlemen*—Of the effects of Andrew Coe's Phosphate it gives me pleasure to say I used it on Irish Potatoes, alongside of well rotted barn-yard manure, and found the greatest difference in favor of the Phosphate. The Potatoes were as large again and a great many more in the hill. I also used it on my Corn and Tobacco with entire satisfaction. I used it on my fall Wheat, and at present see no difference in that and Peruvian Guano and Bone. I regard it a valuable fertilizer.

Very respectfully, G. A. SIMMS.

BELLEFONTE, NEAR STAUNTON, VA., February 2, 1869.

*Gent* :—I got one ton of Andrew Coe's Phosphate last fall and applied it on my Wheat at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre, alongside of three other standard manures at the same rate. Andrew Coe's took the best start, and has maintained it steadily. From present appearances I have no doubt it is superior to either of the others. If it proves best, as I now think it will, I shall use it exclusively next fall.

Respectfully, JOHN A. HARMAN.

NEWBEG, CHARLES Co., MD., February 2, 1869.

*Gents* :—I have used one ton Andrew Coe's Phosphate on about seven acres of Tobacco land, alongside of another manufactured fertilizer, *higher in cost*, in equal quantities. I honestly regard Andrew Coe's Phosphate as equal to any, if not superior, to most manufactured fertilizers. I shall use it again this season.

Yours, very respectfully,  
GEORGE B. LANCASTER.

GRAHAM'S FORGE, WYTHE Co., VA., February 2, 1868.

*Gents* :—I applied Andrew Coe's Phosphate to Corn, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage and several other vegetables.—It ripened Corn early, and the yield of Potatoes where the Phosphate was applied was as two to one where none was applied. Mr. Graham applied at seeding last fall the Phosphate side by side with the Peruvian Guano bought of you. The coming harvest will decide the merits as compared with it. I hope it may prove of value, and if it does you will have a good demand from this county.

Yours, truly, E. THOMAS OSBORN.

STAUNTON, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA., February 2, 1869.

*Gentlemen* :—I bought one ton of Andrew Coe's Phosphate last fall, and sowed it upon a portion of my Wheat, 150 pounds to the acre. I used four other kinds of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York manufactory on same land and like proportions. Andrew Coe's is far ahead of all, and if it maintains its advantages, which I have no doubt it will, I shall use no other this fall.

A. W. HARMAN.

MAGNOLIA, HARFORD Co., Md., August 24, 1868.

*Gentlemen*—I would state my experience with Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. The two tons I bought last season I used in connection with a number of other kinds of fertilizers, and the result was that the wheat manured with it was longer in the straw and better grain than any to which the other kinds were applied. I can conscientiously recommend it to all who desire a first-class fertilizer.

Respectfully, yours, C. F. SMITH.  
Agent for General Cadwalader.

WASHINGTON, N. C., January 31, 1868.

*Gents* :—I tried Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate to a limited extent the last Spring, receiving only one-half ton. I put on one acre 150 pounds; on another 200 pounds; another 250 pounds. Each acre showed the effect of the manure, and showed it in proportion of the amount applied.—I think it superior to any manipulated manure I have ever applied to my land. I think it so beneficial to the crop (Cotton) that I shall order several tons for the crop of this year. The season has been a very unfavorable one for crops, but where I put Coe's Phosphate, though on inferior land, I realized the best crop.

Very respectfully,  
WM. A. BLOUNT, JR.

MONTERA, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, VA., }  
December 9th, 1868. }

*Gents* :—This is to certify that I have tried fully for the past two years ANDREW COE'S PHOSPHATE on Turnips and Irish Potatoes with complete success, and prefer it, pound for pound, to No. 1 Peruvian Guano even at the same price. As evidence of my opinion of this Phosphate, I shall next spring deal largely in it for my early crop of Irish Potatoes. These are unvarnished facts from my experience for two successive years, and I take pleasure in announcing this Phosphate to my friends and to the public generally to be superior to any fertilizer I have ever tried on Turnips and Potatoes, *having tried most all fertilizers* now in use, and none can equal Andrew Coe's Phosphate in my opinion, so far as I have used it on the above named crops.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES SMITH.

# PURE BONE DUST. Watches, Jewelry, &c.

PRICE \$45 PER TON.

Just received by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,  
mar-17 22 and 24 S. Calvert st., Baltimore.

## BELMONT STOCK FARM.



I am breeding thorough-bred Horses, the Imported Percheron Norman Horses, and the Black Hawk Branch of the Morgan Stock, and have Geldings of the latter for sale.

My cattle are pure bred SHORT HORNS, and have them of all ages for sale.



Also Albemarle Improved HOGS, (a cross of Chester White and Kentucky Woburn) better suited to rough fare, and the Chester White's the best, when well cared for.

S. W. FICKLIN,

Near Charlottesville, Va.

je-6t

*Pat'd Water-Proof Paper  
Roofing, Siding, Ceiling,  
Carpeting, Water Pipes,  
Eave Gutters, &c. Address  
C. J. FAY & SONS, Camden, New Jersey.*

mar-ly\*

## IRON AND WIRE FENCES.

Iron Ox Hurdle Fence, Iron Sheep Hurdle Fence, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Iron Farm Gates, Guards for Stable Divisions, Store Fronts, Factories, &c., Tree Guards, ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK for Porches, Green Houses, &c.; WIRE RAILING for Cottage, Garden and Cemetery enclosures; Mosquito Netting and every variety of WIRE WORK. Every information furnished by manufacturers.

M. WALKER & SONS,

feb-ly No. 11 N. 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. H. NEWTON,  
Att'y at Law.

WASHINGTON R. HANSON.

Maryland and Virginia Farms and Baltimore City Property

FOR SALE BY

WM. H. NEWTON & CO.,

General Land Agents,

23 LEXINGTON ST., BALTIMORE.

## LARMOUR & CO.

No. 10 LIGHT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE FOUNTAIN HOTEL,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Have this day opened their new stock, comprising  
CHRONOMETER WATCHES,

TIMING WATCHES,

ENGLISH WATCHES,

AMERICAN WATCHES,

LADIES' WATCHES.

We also offer

WM. B. LARMOUR'S NEW COMBINATION WATCH,  
Made on purely scientific principles, and considered the best timekeeper now for sale in the country.  
WEDDING PRESENTS OF

FINE JEWELRY, &c.,

Diamond, Pearl, Coral, Etruscan, Garnett, Enameled and other styles.

LADIES' BRACELETS, CHAINS, NECKLACES, &c.  
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,

GUARD AND VEST CHAINS,  
SLEEVE BUTTONS, Etc.

WEDDING RINGS, Etc.

STIRLING SILVER WARE OF ALL KINDS,

TRIPPLE PLATED WARE,  
Consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Urns, Waiters, Cups, Goblets, Castors, Knives, Butter Dishes, Pudding Dishes, Flower Vases, Fancy Pieces, Ladies, Spoons, Forks, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

MERIDEN CO'S NEW PORCELAIN LINED PATENT  
ICE PITCHER.

The very best Pitcher now in use.

ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY,

OPERA GLASSES,

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,

PARLOR, OFFICE, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM AND  
KITCHEN CLOCKS.

HAIR JEWELRY manufactured to order at short notice.  
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH

nov-ly

SAMUEL PHILLIPS,

AGENT FOR

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And Labor-Saving Machines of all kinds.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A full supply of RIDING PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, Steel Plows, Cast Iron Plows, Double Shovels, Harrows, etc. Takes orders for Grain Drills, Reapers and Mowers of the latest and most approved patterns, Threshing Machines, etc., etc. Also, SEEDS and FRUIT TREES.

Apply at the Postoffice, Kosciusko, Attala Co., Miss.  
Agent for the "MARYLAND FARMER." nov-17

## EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

I have several acres of these growing in Northern Vermont for the Southern market, as the farther North seed potatoes are grown, the earlier they ripen when planted South. Also "BRESEE'S No. 4 or KING OF THE EARLIES," "BRESEE'S PROLIFIC," and numerous other new and valuable kinds, by the pound, bushel, barrel or hundred barrels, at the lowest prices. Potatoes for the South should be purchased in the fall, as there is danger from freezing to those sent out in the winter and early spring. My seed came from the original growers, and I warrant all my varieties to be true to name.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Narblehead, Mass.

aug-3t



# RUTH'S "CHALLENGE" SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.

This Fertilizer is prepared in Baltimore from the very best materials, and designed especially to take the place of A No. 1 Peruvian Guano. It will be found as active as Guano and much more durable in its effects. It is made upon the principle that the measure of our prosperity is the prosperity of the farmer, and every one who uses it may confidently rely upon large crops, unless injured by providential acts. It is, indeed, the "CHALLENGE" Fertilizer of the times, and that it may always remain such we have engaged in its manufacture the very best chemical skill in this country.

Price in Baltimore, \$60 per Ton, of 2000 pounds.

For sale by responsible dealers everywhere.

For further particulars address



R. J. RUTH & CO., Proprietors,

79 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

aug1f

J. WILKINSON,

Landscape Gardener, Rural Architect

AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage given him in the various branches of his profession, for the past twenty years, a continuance of which he respectfully solicits. He would inform the public that it is his purpose to continue to make Baltimore his head-quarters, but he will promptly respond to calls from all parts of the country. He will visit places to be improved, or proposed sites of buildings, and furnish plans of the grounds, on which every feature of improvement and decoration will be located to a scale, and specifications furnished which will make the plans intelligible to the inexperienced in the art of landscaping, or he will furnish experienced laborers to execute his plans.

He will design and furnish plans, with full detail drawings and specifications for Public Buildings, Dwellings, Farm Barns and all other farm buildings, Carriage Houses and Stables for both city and country, Gate Lodges, with his magic gate, Dairies, Ice Houses, with dairies and refrigerators attached and Bath Houses.

He will furnish designs with detail drawings for Vaults, Tombs and Monuments, and cemetery work of all kinds, to which special attention will be given.

He will give counsel in every branch of Agriculture, in which he has a thorough practical experience, having been the principal and proprietor of an Agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years. He will furnish plans for buildings of every description, and for Heating and Ventilating buildings of any dimensions or form. In all the above he guarantees satisfaction to his patrons.

Address, 397 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

Job Printing of every description neatly executed at this office.

SPLENDID

## Farming & Mining Lands FOR SALE.

Some of the most valuable FARMING LANDS in ANSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, embracing Cotton, Tobacco and Grain Lands, Ranges for Stock of all kinds, and sites for Vineyards. Also, several Gold Mines, eligible locations for Factories, with unlimited water power, Mills and Mill Sites. The Wilmington, Charleston and Ruth. Railroad passes directly through the county from east to west.

For further particulars, address

I. Y. WESTERVELT & CO.,  
Wadesboro, Anson County, N. C.

oct-6t

Care of F. Darley.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED

## Seed Wheat & Grass Seed FOR SALE.

SEND for a circular giving descriptions and prices of the best varieties of American and European Seed Wheats and Grass seeds. Address,

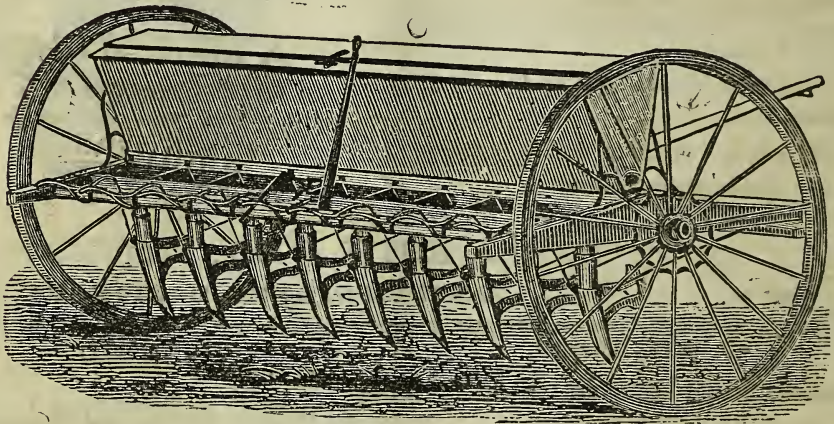
aug-3t

N. P. BOYER & CO.  
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

# ATTENTION FARMERS!

:0:


## GRAIN & GUANO DRILLS For Fall Sowing.



Farmers do not now require to be advised to purchase DRILLS, as it has become a necessity, and hence the great demand for them.

The prices this year of BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S and the WAGONER DRILLS will be as follows, viz :

|                                |   |   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| 8 Tube, with Guano Attachment, | - | - | \$125 00 |
| 8 Tube, Plain Drill,           | - | - | 85 00    |
| Grass Seed Attachment.         | - | - | 10 00    |

 We advise our customers to order early if they desire to secure a DRILL for this season, for we believe the demand will be much greater than the supply.

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

22 and 24 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

**BALTIMORE, MD.**



## MORO PHILLIPS'

GENUINE IMPROVED

# SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

For sale at the Manufacturer's Depots,

No. 27 Front Street, Philadelphia,

AND 95 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,

And by Dealers in general throughout the country.

The SOMBRERO GUANO of which MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE is and always has been manufactured, (and of which he has sole control for the United States), contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The addition of Ammonia gives it greater fertilizing value.

Over eight years' experience has proved to the farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active, but lasting.

Price \$56 Per Ton---2,000 Pounds. Discount to Dealers.

MORO PHILLIPS,

mar-ly

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

## MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This well-know establishment, founded 30 years ago by the present proprietors, and conducted ever since and at present time under their personal supervision, now offers the largest and most complete stock in the country, embracing:

STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES,  
GRAPES AND SMALL FRUITS,  
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,  
NEW AND RARE FRUITS OF ALL SORTS,  
NEW AND RARE ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The collection in both departments, useful and ornamental, is the largest in the U. S. Extensive specimen grounds are maintained at great expense, to determine qualities and insure accuracy in propagation.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly and carefully filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

*Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired.*

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues, sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1.—Fruits, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c.  
No. 3.—Green-house, 5c. No. 4.—Wholesale, FREE.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

sep-2t

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## "COTSWOLD BUCKS."



few grade Ewes. Address

may-6t

I have for sale fine BUCKS bred with great care from stock obtained from the celebrated flock of Burdette Loomis, Esq., of Connecticut, also a

C. J. B. MITCHELL,  
Queenstown, Md.

## SALEM

## GRAPE NURSERIES

Removed to Lockport, N. Y.

200,000 VINES FOR SALE.

Fall of 1869. Strong Plants.

Having purchased of Mr. T. L. Harris, of Salem-on-Erie, his entire stock of Vines for Transplanting, and also the Wood for Propagating, from his Salem Vineyard of 30 acres, we now offer to Dealers and Planters a large and Superior Stock of this Choice Grape, the best of Mr. Rogers' remarkable collection of Hybrids; being derived entirely from Mr. Rogers himself, it is known to be *genuine*. Bearing Vines of Salem this year in our Vineyard are perfectly healthy, while the Concord is affected with both mildew and rot. A general assortment of all Leading and New Varieties for sale *very low*.

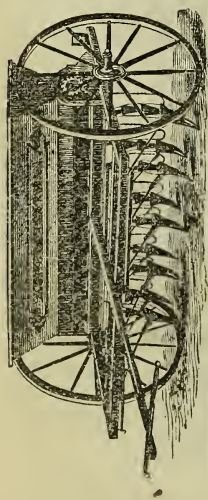
For Price List containing Cut of the Salem and testimonials, address

I. H. BABCOCK & CO.,

sept-2t

Lockport, N. Y.

Every description of Book and Job Printing neatly executed at this office.



THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"

—FO—

# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—SI—

THE FARMER'S FAVORITE

—OR—

**BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S**

## CONTINUOUS FEED

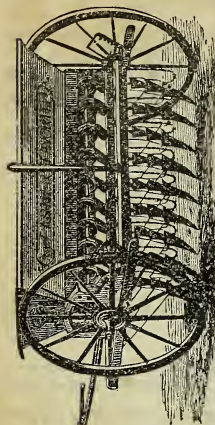
DOUBLE DISTRIBUTOR

GRANDBILL,

**With the Improved Guano Attachment  
and Grass Seed-Sower.**

of grain.

THE "FARMER'S FAVORITE" is emphatically THE GREAT DRILL. There are many other drills which are called Grain Drills, but they are really only wheat drills, as they cannot sow any grain larger than wheat with any degree of certainty. To all farmers who want a Drill we would say get the "Farmer's Favorite," as it is not only the best drill for sowing wheat and other small grains, but it is very far ahead of any other drill in the market for sowing oats, peas, beans, corn and all coarse grains. If you get the "Farmer's Favorite" you will have a Drill that is a perfect machine for sowing all kinds



THE "Farmer's Favorite" stands unrivalled for the purpose of seeding grain of any kind. The various commercial manures and the small field seeds at one operation, and superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars over all other Drills, viz:

For doing its work better.

For being more durable and less liable to get out of order.

For the amount of work it will do with the little power used.

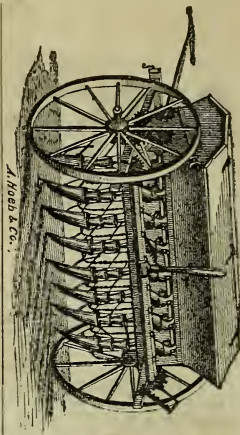
For the simplicity of its working parts.

For the ease with which it is managed.

For its adaptability for sowing coarse or fine grain.

For its exactness in sowing fertilizers, dry or damp.

For the neatness of its work, leaving no grain or fertilizer on the surface uncovered.



Warranted the most perfect distributor of both coarse and fine grain manufactured.  
Orders promptly filled, and all communications answered by addressing

W. L. BUCKINGHAM,

General Agent,

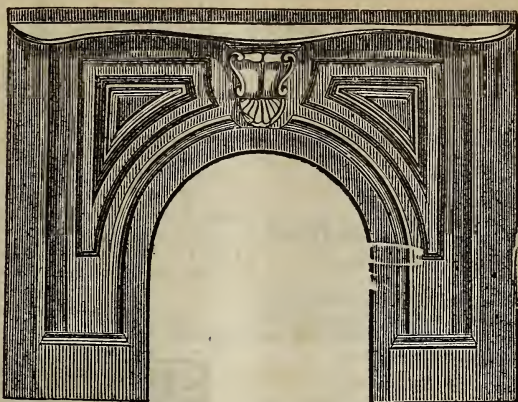
59½ SOUTH CHARLES ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

**PRICES—Delivered on Boat or Cars at Baltimore.**

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 8 Tube Grain Drill.....  | \$85 00 |
| 9   "                                "                             | 90 00   |
| 8   "                               " with Phosphate Attachment... | 125 00  |
| 9 Tube                               "                             | 130 00  |
| Grass Seeder.....  | 10 00   |






## Marble & Marbleized Slate Mantels.

Encaustic and Marble Tile for Halls and Vestibules.

ORNAMENTAL GARDEN and PARLOR VASES, STATUARY,  
Chimney Top<sup>s</sup>, Flues and Sewer Pipes of Terra Cotta.

## RUTLAND MARBLE.

QUARRY AND MILL AT WEST RUTLAND, VERMONT,  
YARD ON DAVIS STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

 Doors, Sash, Lumber and all other Building Material.

P. de MURGUIONDO,

1t Nos. 53, 55 and 57 NORTH CALVERT ST., cor. of Saratoga, BALTIMORE, MD.

Thos. E. Parlett.

F. Wm. Muhlhofer.

## PARLETT & MUHLHOFER,

BALTIMORE HORSE AND CARRIAGE



## BAZAAR,





63, 65 and 67 N. CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.



Also Auctioneers and Commission Merchants for the  
sale of HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HAR-  
NESS, &c., on every WEDNESDAY and SATUR-  
DAY at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

 Large Stock of New and Second-hand Car-  
riages of all kinds always on hand at Private Sale.

 Special attention given to Sales in the Country.

1t

# BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

**HENRY BOWER, Chemist,**

PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each.

**DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,**

AGENTS,

39 South Water & 40 South Delaware Avenue,  
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY

**WILLIAM REYNOLDS,**

79 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

And by dealers generally throughout the country.  
For information, address Henry Bower, Philadelphia.  
feb-1y

# Prindle's Agricultural Steamer,

FOR

Fruit Growers, Stock Feeders,  
Dairymen, &c.



This Steamer has now been in use a number of years, is perfectly safe and a most complete invention for cooking food for Stock, Scalding Hogs, and for general culinary purposes.



Mr. S. L. Hyatt of Huntingdon, Pa., writes, "I use my Steamer chiefly in canning of fruit, it answers the purpose to my fullest expectations, \* \* \*

Messrs. Frank L. Morling and Chas. W. Beatty of this City, have each a Prindle Steamer in use "since last Fall," of which they speak in the highest terms as to their great value for Cooking, Steaming and Boiling purposes, and say they would not be without them.

The Steamer is for sale by

**EDMUND WOLF, 31 Light Street,**

je-4t

Baltimore, Md.

Every description of Job Printing neatly executed at this office.

# Hightstown, N. J., Nurseries.

FALL, 1869.

A large stock of PEACH TREES of standard market varieties, such as Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Crawford's Late, Ward's Late Free, Late Rareripec, Smock and Salway; Van Buren's Golden and Italian Dwarfs.

A general Nursery stock of  
**FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, VINES, &c.**

Price list furnished on application to  
**THOMAS J. PULLEN,**

Successor to ISAAC PULLEN,

aug-4t

Hightstown, N. J.

# SMALL FRUIT, INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space."—John J. Thomas.

The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in the hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Fall price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents and those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE to all applicants. Parties South should order plants in the fall. Address, PURDY & JOHNSON, Palmyra, N. Y., or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. aug-3t

FOR SALE.

PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS.

WINTER SEED WHEAT

And other FARM SEEDS, from DEITZ's EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Chambersburg, Pa.

Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded Red Mediterranean, and German Amber Beardless, are the best, earliest, hardest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. Price \$5 per bushel. 4 pounds of any kind by Mail, post paid, for \$1. Twenty heads of different varieties sent post paid, for \$1. Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats, of last year's importation. See DEITZ's EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL; send and subscribe for it; only \$1.50 per year; the most useful Journal printed. Address

aug-1f

GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

# "REDUCTION IN PRICES."

Large stock of APPLE, PEACH, &c., GRAPE AND SMALL FRUITS, at prices lower than ever offered before.

Send for price list, gratis.

Part of our stock was grown on the Rappahannock River, Va. Address

aug-3t

G. W. WILSON & CO.,  
Bendersville, Adams Co., Penn.

# Premium Chester White Pigs,

THOROUGH-BRED Stock, and Domestic and Ornamental Fowls for sale. For circulars and price address  
N. P. BOYER & CO.

aug-3t\*

Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.